



J. M. WINCHELL, }
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

{ J. M. WINCHELL, }
{ JAMES JOHONNOT, } Editors.

VOL. 2.—No. 7.

SYRACUSE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

\$2 PER ANNUM.

Original Articles.

DREAM OF ARCADIA.

Suggested by an elegant painting with the above title, in one of the spacious galleries of the American Art Union. It is the only one now in the collection by Mr. Cole, author of the celebrated Voyage of Life.

Beautiful dream! O gifted one,
Of the fairest clime beneath the sun!
That thou hast left the earth to bless
Thy glorious dream of loveliness,
Our thanks, for aye be thine.

Methinks 'twas a soft and gentle tone,
Sweet as sound of the sea-shell's moan,
That charmed all bright and joyous things
To hover near on rainbow wings,
And mingle in thy dream.

These sunny vales as sweetly smile,
As e'er Calypso's fairy isle
Did rest in moonlight on the sea,
'Mid syren songs of minstrelsy,
Enchanting e'en the wise.

Was it with a pencil dipped at even
In glowing dies of th' sunset heaven,
That thou didst trace this sylvan scene,
The sunlight and the shade serene
Reposing over all?

Or didst thou take the fairest thought
That ever the poet's fancy wrought,
And dip it in the sunbeams bright,
And with it trace that golden light
Of fair Arcadia's sky?

Yon temple brightning in its hue,
As rose-light beam in drop of dew,
Seems fit abode for such as thou,
With classic bay upon thy brow,
Undying as thy fame.

Thou knowest a land still more divine,
E'en fairer than this dream of thine;
Its light immortal on thy brow—
Son of Genius, rest thee now,
And dream of earth no more!*

I too, have dreams, but what are they?
Vague, shadowy things that glide away,

* The artist is deceased.

*Formless, hueless, on they pass,
Like phantoms in a magic glass,
Unheeding what I will.*

Could I create a dream like thee,
That every eye should joy to see,
And round it weave such matchless spell
That e'en one heart should love it well,—
'Twere bliss enough for me.

Oct. 12, 1849.

S. H. S.

UNDEVELOPED TRUTH.

It is a common practice in this age of business and steam, to sneer at the pretensions of visionaries, as they are termed, who assert the superiority of the spirit over matter, or who maintain that beings and things exist in the world too refined to be recognized by the mere animal senses. Metaphysicians have vied with each other in arguing against materialism, but at the same time have refused to recognize any great first truths but such as are grossly material. Theologians have thundered their anathemas at infidels who have built structures upon their own premises in which the outward world alone is supposed to affect the internal spirit, and have thundered equally loud against those who have advanced irresistible arguments against infidelity but upon the ground that the great truths which most affect man's welfare come not through the senses but are impressions upon his very soul. Science proceeding upon bases which are entirely of this world, has often lent its aid to crush the efforts of the spirit to free itself from its servitude to flesh; and genius itself has generally spent its energies in the investigation of material things, leaving all higher but less tangible subjects to take care of themselves.

But the spirit of inquiry at least, has been kept alive and all ages have given birth to a class of reputed visionaries who have obtained a glimpse of the soul of nature—darkly it may be, still a glimpse—and astonished the world by their revelations. Sometimes the intellect only receives this spiritual illumination, and it is known to the world but by its effects, taking the form of original discoveries, burning language which speaks at once to the soul, or it may be, becoming evident simply by the power one man possesses, of controlling the actions, and moulding the wills of other men. The Aristotles, the Newtons, the Shakespeares, and the Bonapartes, possess not their power through merely physical causes, but because of the spark of God's fire which illuminated their understandings, caus-

ing them to rise higher than other men, from having the power to see farther into the causes of things. Again, the spirit only is illuminated, which gives rise to the thousand superstitious vagaries which exist in the world. A sight of spiritual existence, to such minds produces no good results. Lacking the powers of intellect, judgment, and reason, they know not how to make a good use of the knowledge given them, and their lives pass in idle reveries, and dreamings, or in fanatical ravings of the vagaries which they mistake for direct revelations from God.

A volume might be written upon this subject of partial illumination, in exhibiting its various phases and effects upon humanity, but enough has been said to illustrate the point that advancement in science does not necessarily imply a knowledge of immaterial things, nor does ignorance of it forbid such knowledge. There is still another class who with enlightened intellects have gained admission to the spiritual world, and who consequently have become the world's benefactors by giving the results of their investigations. There are the prophets and seers who, though rarely obtaining credence in their own time and generation, in after ages, are considered the great links of communication between man and God. The Platos, the Mahomets, the Isaiahs, and the Swedenborgs, leave no uncertain mark upon the world, and they would not have lived in vain, if their lives only resulted in turning the attention of the great who are yet to come, to the subjects which occupied their attention. Most of our modern mental philosophers, building upon a foundation of sand have advanced ingenious but earthly theories concerning mind, and when they have explained all the common phenomena, they have supposed all farther advance in that field at an end. But a single fact of no uncommon occurrence in the history of most men has been sufficient to overturn their theories and proclaim their utter ignorance of the alphabet of the science of which they so vainly supposed they were masters. Every one feels the fallacy of their theory of Dreams. The disconnected thoughts of unquiet slumber are sufficiently easy of explanation, but that higher order of dreams foretelling events, rising by successive degrees to the habitual converse of spirits, and the highest gifts of foresight, and forever beyond the comprehension of the disciples of Locke. There are other feelings or perceptions, in the experience of nearly every person elevated above the mere animals, which are beyond the ordinary phenomena of mind. Whence comes the irresistible conviction of the truth of a subject which often forces

itself upon us in spite of prejudice and apparent evidence to the contrary? Yet this has become so well established that a wise and experienced Judge in giving advice to a much younger one, told him in his decisions to follow the convictions of his own judgment and not attempt to give a reason for the same, "for," added he, "the judgment will almost invariably be right but the reason may be wrong."

Then again whence the presentiment of impending good or evil, which sometimes comes over us while we are entirely engrossed in other business, and which is always the forerunner of events calculated to produce the same effect as that which exhilarated or depressed us! There is another state of the mind which as far as I know, no one has ever attempted to explain, unless it was the old Grecian Philosopher, who taught that every thing was re-produced in a certain number of years; that time and circumstance ran round in circles, each one beginning and ending exactly with the other. We may be placed in circumstances entirely new; we may be surrounded by faces not one of which familiar; we may be traveling in a region with which we are entirely unacquainted; our senses may be occupied by sights and sounds dissimilar to anything with which we were before acquainted, when the conviction will suddenly come upon us, that this same series of events is not new, that they have all transpired before, and in the vagueness of our impressions, we can almost foretell what is next to come. Like objects seen in the dim twilight all is shadowy and unreal, and our almost superhuman endeavor for more light only defeats its own object, and produces additional darkness. When this impression first comes on, events seem arranging themselves in order, and the attention of the mind is called to the light which seems about to illuminate us, but it then fades and the vision is lost in the reality.

These phenomena of the mind, together with the visions of the prophets, the predictions of seers, and the intercourse with familiar spirits from the Witch of Endor to Socrates, have as yet received no explanation unless it is in the more spiritual philosophy of modern times as embodied in the teachings of Kant, Mesmer or Swedenborg. When the laws of the invisible become known to man as well as those of physical nature, the dreams of the Rosicrucians may be realized and the elixir of life found in the steady and powerful control of mind over matter.

I have been led to make these few desultory remarks, from finding accidentally in my possession, a stray leaf from the autobiography of a near and dear friend who is no longer numbered with the living. The destroying element which consumed his home, left this fragment only to posterity, of all the manuscripts containing the results of the study of a lifetime. His own death occurring soon after, he was never enabled to repair the loss. I will give this fragment as it came to me, with such accompanying remarks as may be necessary to a full realization of its character, and of the peculiar temperament of my friend. A regard for his living friends, and perhaps a too strong belief in the divinity of his mission forbid giving his name to the public, and I shall designate him as Charles Stanley. He was always of a visionary turn and melancholy temperament. When a mere child he would ask strange and startling questions respecting the hidden mysteries of nature, and as he grew older his taste turned towards such studies as investigated intangible subjects. At school he loved better to pour over the history of the Salem Witchcraft, than to pursue any branch of science, and the portions

of scripture which most attracted his attention, were the mysterious interpretation of dreams, the prophecies and the revelations. This love of the marvellous seemed "to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength," until it became an absorbing passion. Everything which offered to unfold the mysteries of mind he denounced with the intensest eagerness. With a power which seemed almost intuition, he grasped the subtle reasoning of mental philosophers, retaining that which was founded upon the great truths of nature, but rejecting all else. The prevailing dogmas of the day he threw aside as utterly worthless. The doctrines of the Epicureans, from Aristotle to their most modern exponent, he pronounced fit only for the lower orders of creation. He tarried longer upon the works of Plato. From him he caught the first divine impulse of true philosophy. By a natural transition he next examined the Transcendentalism of Germany. Here amidst the forbidding but gorgeous imagery in which it was dressed, he discovered the doctrine of Plato more fully developed and etherealized. A few months sufficed for him to examine the ground which is usually considered the work of years. His native country no longer affording him facilities to pursue his investigations, he resolved to cross the Atlantic and renew his search at the immense depositions of the lore of ages. Perhaps he was driven to this also, partly by a vague and indefinite longing, an indefinable spirit of restlessness which had been growing upon him for years, and which was continually urging him to action. In his examinations of the works upon Mental Philosophy found in the great libraries of Europe he met with disappointment. The writers all seemed content to array themselves under the opposing banners of Aristotle and Plato, without attempting to elucidate new truth, or in any way to depart from the broad path marked out for them. Tired, but not discouraged by his want of success, he changed the field of his enterprise, and renewed his search amidst the scenes rendered sacred by revelations and genius. In the monasteries of the east were ponderous volumes of manuscripts of those ancient men who lived and died before the restless spirit of man had driven him to ceaseless activity. A life devoted to solitude, penitence, and prayer, was well calculated to give rise to the higher phenomena of the mind, and to afford the leisure necessary to pursue a profound investigation. Many were the lessons of wisdom which he was enabled to rescue from the burial of ages, which were calculated to be of the greatest service to the world at an age when they can be appreciated.

His wanderings at length brought him to the stupendous ruins of Thebes. Here while deciphering the hieroglyphics, and unlocking the secrets of the ancient world he encountered a Kurdman, a descendant of the Copts, and an inheritor of the love of those ancient worshippers of the mystical flame. Stanley had before heard of him from the superstitious natives who regarded him as a supernatural being. Looking upon him as an impostor, practising upon the simpler credulity of the ignorance which surrounded him, Stanley was little prepared for the majestic appearance and impressive address of this singular being, and his surprise was heightened to astonishment when he called him by name and addressed him in his native language. Without heeding at all the changing countenance of Stanley, he briefly recounted the principal events of his life, his ardent longings, his devotion to study, his wanderings in search of truth, and ended by telling him, if he wished to solve the great mystery of his life, and to find that for which he had so long

and so vainly searched, he must immediately depart for Germany and hopefully continue his search until crowned with success. He would in the process of time meet with a person, who had power to control the internal fever which was consuming him, and open to him the door of that temple which he had so long desired to enter. Struck with the air of truth with which this address was made, by its being in his own language, and above all by the minute knowledge which he seemed to have of his every action, Stanley eagerly demanded the reasons for this address and prediction, and the source of the knowledge which had been given. The seer, however, waved his hand in token of dissent, and turned to depart. Stanley made a motion to detain him, but a warning gesture and glance of the eye prevented, and he disappeared among the tombs. All search for him was vain, and although Stanley lingered around for weeks, he never again met him. Impressed by the seriousness of the prediction, and willing to try any scheme that even remotely promised to accomplish the work to which he had dedicated himself, he resolved at once to betake himself to Germany. The voyage by sea was soon passed, and he landed, feverish and excited, at the ancient city of St. Marks. Here neither the beauty of the scenery nor the wondrous works of art attracted his attention, and he departed for Vienna with all the speed capable of being attained by the public conveyances at that time. From this capital he journeyed on, pausing at all the principal cities in eager expectancy, but meeting with nothing but disappointments. Intense excitement, and the fever in his veins, aggravated by his continual want of success, almost drove him to phrensy. Still buoyed up by hope, he continued his travels, but without success. Neither in the cities nor country, had he received a sign that his destiny was accomplished. No seer had opened the sealed book. No magician had explained the mysteries which continually haunted him. At this point of his life the manuscript commences.

"Life at length had become a burden to me.— The hope which had sustained me in my researches into the records of the past, had departed. The illusions which had led me on in my eager and enthusiastic study, had vanished. The bright vision conceived among the ruins of Thebes had dissipated; and desolate and despairing, I resolved to abandon myself to fate, and no longer pursue the phantom which had allured me on; but which had so effectually eluded my grasp. At this time, weeks of my life seem an almost entire blank. I have a dim recollection of a period of inactivity, during which despair was gnawing at my heart; of objectless journeying by day and by night, with a fire in my brain, and of exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and the fury of the elements. From this state of semi-madness, I became partially aroused, and determined to return home, and die, for life to me had been a failure, and now presented no attractions.

"While preparing for departure, I was importuned by a number of young men, with whom I had formed a partial acquaintance, to join them in an excursion they had planned to explore some of the wild recesses of the Hartz Mountains. I was impelled to accept this invitation, partly because being conversant with all the wild Legends of the Hartz, I was most anxious to survey the ground which had been the scene of so many supernatural visitations, and partly because the restless impulse which had been so long upon me, and which I had supposed was entirely allayed, urged me with a power which admitted of no refusal. Our journey was tame and uninteresting enough, until

we reached the immediate vicinity of the mountains. Here procuring horses, we set forward with high hope of adventure and profit. The very sight of the magnificent mountain scenery seemed to quicken my pulsation; recalling as it did, the impressions and associations of childhood. Glorious recollections came crowding upon me; and I, for a moment, forgot years of toil and disappointment.—I entered the wild, broken region, with something of the zest of former years. My companions complained of fatigue before my first sensations of pleasure had died away. Unused to the trials of a journey in such a region, they were ready to abandon the enterprise before the real hardships had commenced. I was resolved to persevere. After mutual explanations, they set out on their return, leaving me to pursue my journey in solitude. I wandered on for weeks. I mounted every peak, and explored every ravine. Without a feeling of fear, I encountered danger from the cragged precipice, wild beasts, and demi-savage men. It seemed as if my spirit arose as new obstacles were to be overcome, or new dangers surmounted.—But, as I became accustomed to the monotony of even this variety, the old feeling of despondency began to come over me, and I again determined to return to my native country.

"While in this condition, I set out one morning from a miserable village where I had passed the night, to visit the scene of the celebrated Legend of the White Wolf. Exposure had produced fatigue, and I set out unrefreshed by the vile accommodations of the preceding night. The morning, however, was a beautiful one, late in Autumn, and I pressed onward for a time, with something like eagerness. As I advanced, the appearance of the country changed, until it became a rocky, barren desolation. Finding nothing in the outward world to attract my attention, I turned my thoughts inward. Intently and despairingly musing upon my singular destiny, I did not notice the flight of time, or a sudden change in the weather, until I was aroused by a sharp, chill wind striking me full in the face. Upon looking up, I noticed that the Heavens were shrouded in a mantle of gloom, and that a severe storm was about to commence.—Aware of the violence of a sudden mountain storm at this season of the year, and feeling ill prepared to brave its fury, I hastily looked around for a place of shelter. For the first time, I became aware that the path I was following was narrow and broken, and entirely different from the beaten, traveled road. No vestige of habitations appearing, I endeavored to retrace my steps; but it soon became evident that I had lost my way. The keen mountain wind chilled me to the very bone; and alarmed at my sensations, I endeavored to quicken my speed. Night and storm overtook me at the same moment. I struggled on for some time, drenched by the rain, my horse struggling at every step over the loose stones and roots of trees. I was on the point of dismounting, when the by-path I had been following suddenly opened into the public road. Scarcely had I begun to congratulate myself upon my comparative security, when I was flung violently upon the ground. My steed had stumbled into the bed of a mountain torrent so violently that I was not able to retain my seat. Injured, and almost stunned by the fall, I staggered to my feet, and for a moment could not imagine what had befallen me. Groping about, by good fortune I soon found my horse, which had stood perfectly still, and again mounted. The storm continued with unabated fury, and it seemed to grow darker every moment. Scarcely retaining sufficient strength to keep my seat, I trusted all to

the instinct of the noble beast that bore me, and suffered him to take his own way. The minutes seemed lengthened into hours, and I was on the point of abandoning myself to my fate, when the storm seemed to slacken for a moment, as if to collect its energies for a more vigorous assault, and I had the exquisite satisfaction of seeing before me, at no great distance, a light. My steed quickened his pace, and in a few minutes, more dead than alive, I alighted at the door of an inn. The host received me with courteous hospitality; and after giving orders to have my horse well cared for, ushered me into the travelers' room, where blazed a huge fire in a capacious chimney, making all within bright and cheerful. He was evidently startled at my haggard appearance by the light; but observing that I was nearly exhausted, he forbore all enquiries until he had ministered to my necessities. The apartment was large, with high, unplastered walls, decorated with the various implements of the chase, and naked ceilings, blackened by smoke and time. In bass-relief upon the tiles of the fire-place were figures of angels, prophets, saints, and demons—designed to represent some Scripture Story, and to my benumbed faculties gradually returning to life, as the light of the fire fitfully played over them, these figures seemed endowed with life and motion, and presented an aspect wild and unnatural.

"The only inmates of the room were two peasants, who had apparently taken refuge from the storm, and a traveler, asleep, in the chimney corner. The genial warmth of the apartment, and the excellent supper prepared by mine host restored me in a measure to myself. The storm without still roared, and heard through the huge old chimney, it seemed that the demon of the tempest had summoned to his aid innumerable spirits to assist him in his vain endeavors to enter or quench the steadily blazing fire; and these, at one moment, were howling in concert, and the next singing infernal glees, or breaking forth in shrieks of maniac laughter. The warfare without was much more in sympathy with my own feelings, than the cheerfulness within; and my thoughts turned toward the gloomy prospects of the future.

"A motion of the sleeping traveler attracted my attention, and I took a more minute survey of him. He was a man of about thirty-five, compactly built, and, judging from the development of muscle, of great physical strength. What attracted my attention most was the massiveness of his forehead. Broad, high, and angular, it gave evidence of tremendous intellectual force. While I was making these observations, the eyes slowly opened and encountered mine. I was at once fixed beyond the power to start. That glance seemed to pierce my very soul, and I could feel its magical influence shivering through my whole system. The feeling inspired was not that of terror, but something nearly akin, mingled with a wildness, a mystery, and an irresistible attraction. For that eye had been upon me, at times, during nearly the whole of my life. In the dreams of midnight—in my waking reveries—in the midst of dense crowds—in the loneliness of the forest—in far-distant lands, and in the unruffled surface of the deep, blue ocean, had I seen that glance, and it seemed to be the great mystery of my life, and in some way connected with my very existence. Whenever that eye had encountered mine, whether in the crowded street at noonday, or in the loneliness and silence of my own room at midnight, I momentarily lost the consciousness of every thing around me, and seemed to live in another world, surrounded by other, but familiar persons,

in whose joys and sorrows I had a part; but before these made an enduring impression, my consciousness returned, and I wondered at the mystery which seemed like a troubled dream.

"For a moment I sat paralyzed by that unvarying gaze; but collecting all my powers, I made a desperate effort to shake off the vague and indefinite fear which began to creep insensibly over me. I partially succeeded, and for a moment fancied that I was once more master of myself; but the strangeness, the terror, and the mystery of my whole life seemed to sweep over me like a torrent, crushing my will, and rendering me passive as a very child. I had no power to turn my eyes away, and could only feel the tremendous influence of that basilisk gaze, gradually, but surely overmastering my whole being. The adventures of the night were forgotten; the objects in the room seemed to have no real existence, and even the terror inspired by that glance melted into dim forgetfulness. The busy talk of the travelers, the howling of the storm, and the crackling of the fire, fell upon my ear like the expiring strains of the sweetest music. As my senses grew faint and dim, a sense of the most exquisite happiness came stealing over me, which, in its turn, was lost in utter unconsciousness.

"O! the joy unutterable of that awakening! My heart involuntarily ascended in thanksgiving to God for sending this great flood of light at the moment of my deepest gloom. The problem of my existence was solved. I stood in the land of spirits, myself a disembodied spirit, with power to hold communion with the spirits of the departed. The gross things of earth no longer occupied my attention, but I felt myself in the universe of the causes of the phenomena of immaterial existence. My senses of the flesh no longer became vehicles of intelligence, but my soul seemed to imbibe knowledge from a power of sympathy and love. Every thing around me seemed new and strange, though it filled me with extatic bliss. To me the soul of the universe was as evident as was the body of nature to my waking senses. Vague and dim visions *here took the form of facts and truths*. All the thoughts of a lifetime, all the longings of youth, the fierce thirst for intellectual knowledge, the deep and painful searching to unfold the laws of mind, came crowding back upon me, and in a moment I seemed to live over my existence. Bewildered by the glorious visions by which I was surrounded, I at first could see nothing of order and system, but as I became accustomed to their presence, things arranged themselves and I could feel that the utmost harmony prevailed. The first fact or principle that I became aware of, was, that knowledge in the invisible world is to be obtained only by successive steps, and that the knowledge gained before entering into this state of existence, and the state of mental discipline attained, determines the rapidity with which these steps are to be taken. I eagerly sought the first truths, and learned that departed souls were permitted to keep watch over beloved ones below, to guide them aright and resist the evil influence of demons whose whisperings so readily find a home in the human breast. What appears to man as the spontaneous generous impulse of his own heart, is often but the prompting of the good spirit that attends him, and what to him is the weakness of human nature, the whirlwind of passion, and the tyranny of appetite, are but the counsels of demons who delight in his destruction. And O! if poor human beings but knew that all their gratified desires of an unholy nature, all their actions merely selfish, all their passions that triumph over reason, were calculated to make them

also demoniac, to make them revisit the earth after once leaving it, only to ruin others as they themselves have been ruined; and that all their generous impulses, all their indignation against wrong and oppression, all their longings after purity, and all their noble aspirations for things higher and holier, are the counsels of those who dwell forever in God's presence, and are made to them that they may assimilate in character to the angels of Heaven, would they not have an additional motive to do right? and would they not shun wrong as they would instant and violent death?

"I stood in my native village, before the lowly roof that had sheltered my infancy. There was the same spreading maple beneath whose shade I had played so oft in thoughtless glee, and there was the tiny brook, singing as gaily on its course as it did before I knew a sorrow. The old familiar hills, the distant river winding through the fertile meadows, the grazing flocks, and the verdant fields, were all there, and it seemed that long years of toil and sorrow had been completely obliterated, and the happy and innocent days of childhood had returned.

"I entered the open door half expecting to be welcomed by the spirits of some of my kindred.—But death had not yet entered their circle, and I once more gazed upon the earthly form of my parents. My Mother in her old arm chair was the same, yet not the same; time had furrowed her brow and dimmed her eye, yet there still remained that look of love which had restrained my boyish passions, and had guarded me from many an error in after years. The impress of Time's fingers was also visible upon my Father, but he seemed to renew his age, in witnessing the gambols of several little children, who in mirth were dancing about the floor. There was also my brother whom I had left a youth, now grown up to manhood, and a sister I had never before seen. The mingled feelings of delight and agony of that moment can never be described; delight to know that I was once more in the presence of beloved ones and was assured of their well-being, and agony to feel myself incapable of holding communication with them, except such as on their part would produce only a remembrance of me."

Here the manuscript abruptly terminates. Every thing connected with his extraordinary revelations is entirely lost. A few words more may be necessary for a full understanding of the singular mental condition of Stanley. Upon waking from his slumber, he eagerly sought the acquaintance of the stranger. He proved to be a German who had passed his life in investigations of the same subjects which had occupied so much of the time of Stanley. They soon became inseparable friends, and Werner accompanied Stanley to his native country.—Here engaging a residence in a retired country village they passed their time in study and contemplation. For two years they incessantly labored, when Werner departed for Germany to bring his parents to this country that they might be secure from the political convulsions which he saw were about to desolate Europe. While absent the accident happened to which I before alluded, which destroyed the tangible results of this labor of years. Exposure at the time, and the excitement caused by his loss, brought on a brain fever, and Stanley ceased to be numbered with the living before the return of Werner. He came back, and instead of sinking in grief and despair, maintained his usual serenity, and pursued his studies with the same absorbing passion as before.

The secret may be found in the fact that their spirits were in so close communion, that, though

death has separated their bodies, they still have frequent and familiar intercourse with each other. The results of this will be given to the public if permitted.

THE PHILOSOPHY AND APPLICATION OF ETIQUETTE.

It has been very justly remarked that no rules of Etiquette are competent, in themselves, to form a gentleman or a lady. True gentility—to use a much-abused word—cannot be found in any observance of stereotyped laws, without the soul of *earnest intention* to stimulate them into life.—Here, as in all other legislation, it is the "letter that kills, but the spirit that makes alive." Take a man with a vulgar or selfish soul, and immure him within a library of such books as those of Chesterfield and D'Orsay, for years, permitting him to read nothing else,—and he will still remain—simply "the man with the vulgar or selfish soul!"

Cold, artificial formality, and a disregard of these rules are opposite extremes, alike to be shunned. The one dispenses with the good qualities of heart essential to true politeness, and the other with the requirements of refined taste. Genuine courtesy equally avoids effeminacy and coarseness; and while offended by vulgarity in others, shrinks from indicating its displeasure in a manner which will give pain to the subject. It is founded on the golden rule, "Do ye unto others as ye would have others do to you."

ETIQUETTE, strictly speaking, means nothing more than certain conventional usages practiced in special circles. Formerly, it signified a small cane, given to a guest on entering a room, on which were noted the rules to be observed while there.—It is wholly a thing of art, in many cases, to be sure, growing out of supposed necessities, but too often a fashion, like bustles and standing collars. In different places, therefore, the etiquette is wholly unlike; proving it to be founded in no necessities of the human constitution. Thus, in some Oriental countries, it is etiquette for a stranger to kiss the wife of his host on their first meeting; in this, he would doubtless be kicked out of doors for his politeness. We may smile at the barbarous Esquimaux, who rub their noses together by way of salutation; but this custom is not nearly as ridiculous as four-fifths of the idle ceremonies practiced in the courtly circles of St. James and Versailles. In fact, court etiquette is frequently the silliest thing in the world; and we admire more the practice of the half-barbarous Russians, who have none at all, but content themselves with imitating the example of the sovereign.

But we have now to do with the etiquette of American society; a system shorn of a large proportion of its useless forms, and adapted to the wants of an active people, who use it to render pleasant their social intercourse, rather than to kill the time on their hands, and create a test which shall exclude more industrious, and more deserving, though less wealthy people from their privileged and exclusive circle. Of the fastidious exactions for which no good reason can be assigned, we shall say nothing. And before entering into detail, I wish to say again, emphatically, that all the rules ever made, if practiced in an unkindly, or ungenerous, or indelicate spirit, cannot impart to any character the charm of courtesy, or give any conduct the air of good-breeding. The power must originate in the motives of your own bosom; all learned rules are only aids to enable you to pass through society without awkwardness. For those which I now intend briefly to present, I am indebted to several re-

verential authorities, modified by the results of my own observation.

First in the category of subjects, I shall mention CLEANLINESS. There are those doubtless who will consider this a topic quite out of place in a treatise on good manners. But I think such will acknowledge their error on reflecting that it is a habit not, by any means, carefully observed, and that its neglect inflicts upon the well-bred, the most serious displeasure. The breach of none of the little rules of the drawing-room, can be as disagreeable to the refined as association with the uncleanly. Nor is this a neglect of uncommon occurrence. In fact, scarcely anything is more frequent, in common intercourse, than to observe some deficiency of this kind that shall cause offense. I do not speak of fashionable parties, but ordinary intercourse. Either the teeth are neglected, and the breath foul, or the finger-nails, if not the hands themselves, or the boots, if not the remainder of the clothing of gentlemen, have failed to receive the attention which is demanded by the respect due those with whom we associate. Even if these things are attended to there is a still more general laxity with regard to the remainder of the person. In plain words, the whole body should undergo frequent ablutions, in order to relieve you from this charge. I shall not dwell upon this; the general arguments may be found in any treatise on health, where they are more appropriate than here. But I will say that the general remissness in regard to the practice, may be proved by any observer in our fashionable saloons. The most fastidious belle carries with her the evidence, in the most exclusive circles, by the lavish use of the various perfumeries necessary to counteract its effects. Whenever I am greeted, under such circumstances, with the overpowering odors of *patchouly* or *eau de cologne*, my thoughts immediately revert to the bath; and the reflection is anything but pleasing to myself, or flattering to the be-scented subject.

In conclusion, I would say, then, that the duties of the toilet should commence each day; that they should be done *thoroughly*, according to these hints, leaving nothing to offend the most delicate sense. Truly good society can dispense with richness of dress, or extreme fashion; but with rigid cleanliness,—never.

DRESS. I shall say but little under this head, as a few general hints are sufficient.

The great point in dressing, is *good taste*.—Fashions claim to be founded on this principle, but the assumption is a gross libel. Dress is intended to protect the body; not to deform it. No fashion should be followed which has this last effect. The best taste would consist in adopting the dress to the form. This would discard, among men, long and narrow boots, very broad or narrow coat-tails, extreme swaddling of the neck, and the use of *hats*; among women, bustles and paddings of all kinds, enormous sleeves, and large bonnets. But mankind will not suddenly observe this principle; therefore, for a few to do it in defiance of the rest, would expose them to observation and unpleasant remark. The best course, then, would seem to be a medium one; to conform just enough to the prevailing fashion to avoid singularity, and yet disregard its frequent changes and absurdities.

Another view of dress, is, to set off advantages and conceal defects. This may be done to a certain extent. The effect of extreme height or corpulence may be diminished by a judicious arrangement, without any violation of taste; in the selection of colors, too, effect may be produced on peculiarities of complexion. But this should never lead to excesses in pattern or too great variety of color;

the *minimum* the latter being *maximum* of excellence. As a general thing, too, dark colors are more appropriate in Winter and light ones in Summer.

In short, the plainest dressed people are the best dressed; all gaudy hues and ostentatious ornament—including all jewelry but the very plainest—being infallible evidences of vulgar taste and small mind.

CARRIAGE. As important a requisite as any in a gentleman or a lady, and one of the most difficult to secure, is a good carriage. It is the artificial nature of civilized society that creates this difficulty; among the most intelligent and active tribes of savage men, travelers have always noticed the vigor and grace of motion as a prominent characteristic.

Wild horses and other animals are distinguished above tame ones, in the same way. It is the shackles and indolence of civilized life that mar the design of Nature, and rob her creatures of half their graces. Who can wonder that children reared in cities, and practiced daily, to the unvarying monotony of its forms, should lack the essential freshness and natural grace of those accustomed daily to range through forests and chase their wild game over mountains and rocks, where every muscle of the body is brought into healthy action and developed harmoniously with the rest? How is daily travel over hard, unvarying pavements, and sitting for many weary hours in one position at school, and reclining on beds of down, when the hills, just kindling with morning light, were a fitter resort—how is all this to call in play the varied machinery of the system, and accustom it to work with the ease and elegance of motion which God designed. But this is not the worst. As the child escapes from the routine of its earlier education (miserable misnomer!) come the dancing master and the tailor, male and female, to teach steps which Nature would blush at, and cramp and distort the frame with the thousand and one appliances of fashion! customs more truly barbarous and disgraceful than those of the poor negroes of Congo, who we, in the fullness of our enlightened compassion, call savages.

All the homilies on Etiquette which have ever been written, can have very little good effect till our *abuses of civilization* are corrected. In forming good and graceful manners, we must recede from many of our advances. No lady who has been accustomed from childhood to clothing which interferes with the natural growth of the body, or has been denied that purity of physical exercise we have hinted at, can expect to emulate the graceful carriage of the Indian belle, whom a kind fate has protected from such misfortunes.

Even in country life, these evils more or less prevail. The boy who forsakes the plough for a game at ball on the green, or an exercise in leaping or swimming, frequently does it at the hazard of a parental reproof. This is all wrong. Parents should rather encourage the practice of these *natural gymnastics* whose influence is equally happy both on body and mind.

But is there no correction of these evils? A very partial one. You can do a great deal by seeking vigorous exercise; ramble away among the hills; accustom yourselves to long and frequent walks; get some friend to point out your faults of motion, and labor to overcome them; use the muscles of the instep and ankle; and *always keep yourself erect*. Practice walking before people, till you can enter a drawing-room without embarrassment.—Dress according to the dictates of common sense. If you have a dancing-master, be sure that he is himself a gentleman, and practically acquainted

with the philosophy of motion. Learn self-control, till all your limbs are in subjection. To blush when addressed, or keep the hand in the pocket, or any other awkward position, or play with anything within reach, or allow the figure to remain in a stiff or crooked position, or move with a lounging gait, are among the most palpable evidences of ill-breeding.

Select Miscellany.

BEN BOLT.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Don't you remember sweet Alice? Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice with hair so brown,
Who blushed with delight if you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown;
In the old church yard in the valley; Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray,
And Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt,
That stood at the foot of the hill,
Together we've lain in the noonday shade,
And listened to Appleton's mill.
The mill wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
The rafters have all tumbled in,
And a quiet that crawls round the walls, as you
gaze,
Takes the place of the olden din.

Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,
That stood by the pathless wood?
And the button-ball tree, with its motley boughs,
That nigh by the door step stood?
The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt—
You would look for the tree in vain;
And where once the lords of the forest stood,
Grow grass and the golden grain.

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt?
And the master, so cruel and grim?
And the shady nook in the running brook,
Where the children went down to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt;
The spring of the brook is dry;
And of all the boys who were schoolmates then,
There are only you and I.

There is a change in the things I love, Ben Bolt,
They have changed from the old to the new;
But I feel in the core of my spirit the truth,
There never was change in you.
Twelve months, twenty, have passed, Ben Bolt,
Since first we were friends, yet I hail
Thy presence a blessing, thy friendship a truth,
Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale!

While writing verses for my love, I looked up from
the paper,
And there she stood! "I rose in haste, and over-
turned the taper,
"How careless to put out the light!" she said.—
"It is surprising."
I answered, "that I quenched my lamp, when I
saw the sun arising?"

Thy conquered foe do not despise,
But treat him nobly while you can;
In every bone some marrow lies—
In every jacket there's a man.

The Governor and Mad-Man.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Boston has furnished the following anecdote of old Governor Leverett, as an illustration of the force of courage and ingenuity upon a mad-man:—

One morning, several years ago, a stout, burly-built maniac, in a paroxysm of insanity, burst out of the asylum, and on his way, a musket, heavily loaded, fell into his hands.—With this formidable weapon, mounted with the terrible bayonet, the mad-man rushed out into the city, and pretty effectually cleared the street, he was walking along. Turning a corner, he suddenly came upon Gov. Leverett, and was on the point of making a charge upon the vitals of the old Governor, who, comprehending his danger, in a single glance at the fellow, and drawing himself up square and firmly before his dreadful antagonist, he hailed him thus:

"Ho! brother soldier, have you learned your exercise?"

"Yes, I have!" said the fellow, with a great oath.

"Then, brother," said the governor, "stand to your arms like a vigilant soldier, while I give the word of command."

The mad-man seemed pleased, and stood bolt upright, with his musket fitted close to his shoulder, in regular drill order.

"Poise your firelock!"—the fellow did so: "Rest your fire-lock!" the fellow obeyed;—"Ground your fire-lock!" this he did; "Face to the right about—MARCH?" says the governor—and as the mad-man wheeled and stepped away, the governor quickly ran up behind, seized the powerful fellow and the musket, and held him until several lookers-on—standing at a safe distance and watching this curious scene—came to the governor's assistance, and the mad-man was secured and carried back in an awful rage, to his quarters.

This anecdote reminds me of a similar one, that happened to the famous Dr. Physic, an eminent medical man, now dead and gone, of Philadelphia. The doctor was a visiting physician at the asylum near that city, and one morning after going his rounds among the patients of the institution, he strolled up stairs into the top gallery of the large rotunda of the building, to view the city and surrounding country. While absorbed in the view from his high elevation, a robust mad-man, who had eluded his keepers, came suddenly upon the doctor, to his no little astonishment and bodily fear. But, keeping perfectly cool, he bid the maniac "good day," and was turning about to go down stairs.

"No you don't," says the mad-man, clutching the doctor firmly as a vice; "I want you to show me something, they say you do everything, cut off heads, legs and arms, put them together, take a man all apart, and then mend him up as good as ever; and I know you can, too, but I want you to just jump down this hole, the opening of the rotunda, surrounded by the long spiral stairway, away down on the pavement. Come on, do it you must!" And the fellow exerted himself to drag the doctor up to the railing, to which the poor doctor clung with the tenacity of a tick. The moment was one of peril to the doctor, but his presence of mind completely floored his antagonist.

"It would be very hard for me to jump down there, sir," said the doctor; "but I can do a greater feat than that for you, if you wish to see me try!"

"Can you, eh, old fellow? What is it?"

"Why, sir, I will go down there to the bottom, and with one good spring, sir, *I'll jump clear up here!*"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the maniac; "that would be worth seeing; go down, doctor, and jump up; *I'll catch you when you come up!*"

The doctor lost no time in going down and sending up the keepers, who nabbed the poor deluded man.

The moral of these anecdotes, shows that it is far more wise to manage maniacs by acts of kindness and innocent stratagem, than by compulsive threats and acts of violence.

LEADING MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

The First Lord of the Treasury, the Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, is the youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. He is the author of a well written memoir of his distinguished ancestor, Lord William Russell.—From 1830 till 1834 he was paymaster of the forces. In 1835, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was formerly a conditional supporter of the ballot. Lord John is about fifty-seven years of age, and his onerous duties have evidently impaired his health. He is small of stature, has an amiable expression of countenance, and is a pleasing speaker.

Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, was born in 1788. His father, by his sagacity and perseverance, amassed great wealth, and rose from an humble station to the rank of Baronet. He was educated at Harrow school, where he was the form-fellow of Byron. He entered Christ's Church, Oxford, where he took a double first class degree in 1808. The following year he was returned to Parliament, for the borough of Cashel. He sat for Oxford University from 1818 to 1828, when he was thrown out by Sir Robert H. Inglis, who still represents that learned corporation. He then sat for Westbury, till 1830, when he was elected for Tamworth, which he has since continued to represent. He succeeded Lord Sidmouth as Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1822, and for the first time, had a seat in the Cabinet. He was first Lord of the Treasury from 1841 to 1846. In 1837, he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Three-score years have somewhat thinned Sir Robert's hair, but his mental and physical powers are vigorous. His speeches evince abundant traces of thought and eloquence, and his varied and accurate information, lucid statements, and great fluency in speaking, render him an able debater.

Joseph Hume, Esq., F. R. S. and F. R. A. S., is a Radical Reformer. During a long Parliamentary career, he has been distinguished for his unceasing watchfulness over the national estimates, and his unsparing denunciations of the extravagant expenditure. Mr. H. was educated for the medical profession, and proceeded to India in the capacity of surgeon. He was soon employed in that country in the various offices of Persian interpreter, paymaster, postmaster, etc., discharging his duties with so much fidelity, that he obtained

the public thanks of Lord Lake. He returned to Scotland, his native country, in 1808, and afterwards traveled in Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, etc. He was returned for Weymouth in 1811, and since that time, with the exception of one or two years, has been a member of the House of Commons. He now represents Montrose, his native district. He is a member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh and London, Vice-President of the Society of Arts, etc. Mr. Hume is early in the House, and always at his post, when any important vote is to be taken. Although more than 70 years of age, he goes through more mental and bodily labor than most of his fellow members, who are but half his age. He thinks clearly, and presents his thoughts in natural and forcible language.

Richard Cobden, Esq., is well known as a leading member of the Anti-Corn-Law-League. He is in favor of the ballot, extension of suffrage, and short Parliaments. He commenced life as a cotton printer in Manchester, and has risen entirely by the force of his talents. He is author of pamphlets entitled "England, Ireland and America," and "Russia; by a Manchester manufacturer." He was returned for Stockport, in 1841; re-elected in 1847, and chosen, also, for the West Riding of Yorkshire, at the same time, when he made his election to sit for the latter place. He is a man of method and arrangement, and his speeches give proof of a well-informed, enlarged and powerful mind.

Thomas Perronet Thompson, Esq., F. R. S., graduate at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1801, where he was seventh wrangler, and obtained a Fellowship. He afterwards entered the Navy and Army, and became a Lieut. Col. He was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone in 1818; interpreter and negotiator with the Wahabees at the Persian Gulf in 1819 and 1820, where he was instrumental in effecting the treaty which rendered the slave trade piracy. In politics, Col. Thompson is a Radical Reformer, in favor of universal suffrage, and pledged to oppose all religious endowments. He represented Hull from 1835 till 1837; and was first returned for Bradford in 1847. He is author of the "True Theory of Rent; a Catechism on the Corn Laws." He was joint proprietor with Dr. Bowring, of the *Westminster Review* from 1825 to 1835, to which publication he contributed numerous articles.

Benjamin D'Israeli, is the eldest son of J. D'Israeli, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." The talent of the father appears to have descended to his son, who is the author of "Coningsby," and several popular tales. He represented Maidstone in the Parliament of 1837; Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847; and has represented Bucks since the latter date. He may be considered as the leader of that section of the Conservative party which has received the name of "Young England." His speeches abound with keen sarcasm, and contain a great amount of historical information. He does not indulge in much rhetorical ornament, but his speeches amuse, and are sure to command attention.—He has no action, and his delivery is heavy. He is apparently about forty-five. His countenance is pale, his hair black, and his stature somewhat about the middle height.—*Correspondence of Zion's Herald.*

Fame—The Poet and Missionary.

When complimented upon his political fame, Campbell generally met the speaker with some ludicrous deduction: some mortifying drawback from the ready money reputation for which his friends gave him credit—yes, it was very humiliating. Calling at an office in Holborn for some information I was in want of, the mistress of the house, a sensible, well-informed woman, invited me to take a seat in the parlor; her husband would be at home instantly, but if I was in a hurry, she would try to give me the information required.

Well, I was in a hurry, as usual, thanked her much, received the information, and was just wishing her good morning, when she hesitatingly asked, if I would kindly put my name to a charity subscription list?

"By all means," and putting on my glasses, I wrote T. Campbell, and returned it with the air of a man who had done something handsome.

"Bless me!" said she in a whisper, looking at the name, "this must be the great Mr. Campbell! Excuse me, sir, but may I just be so bold as to ask if you be the celebrated gentleman of that name?"

"Why, really, ma'am, no,"—(Yes," said my vanity,) "my name is just as you see, T. Campbell," making her at the same time a handsome bow.

"Mr. Campbell," she said, advancing a step, "very proud and happy to be honored with this unexpected call. My husband is only gone to 'change,' and will be so happy to thank you for the great pleasure we have had in reading your most interesting work—pray take a chair."

This is a most sensible woman, thought I, and I dare say her husband is a man of great taste and penetration.

"Madam," said I, "I am much flattered by so fair a compliment,"—laying the emphasis on 'fair.' "I will wait with pleasure; but, in the mean time, I think I forgot to pay my subscription." She tendered me the book, and I put down just double what I intended. When had I ever so fair an opportunity for liberality? "Indeed," resumed the lady smiling, "I consider this a most gratifying incident; but here comes my husband."

"John, dear, this is the celebrated Mr. Campbell!"

"Indeed!"

I repeated my *bow*, and in two or three minutes we were as intimate as any three persons could be.

"Mr. Campbell," said the worthy husband, "I feel greatly honored by this visit, accidental though it be."

"Why, I am often walking this way," said I, "and I will drop in now and then, just to say how d'ye do."

"Delighted, Mr. Campbell, delighted!—Your work is such a favorite with my wife there; only last night we sat up till one o'clock, reading it."

"Very kind indeed, very. Have you the new edition?"

"No, Mr. Campbell, ours is the first."

What! thinks I to myself, forty years ago; this is gratifying, quite an heir-loom in the family.

"O, Mr. Campbell," said the lady "wh-

dangers—what—what—you must have suffered! Do you think you will ever make Christians of them horrible cannibals?"

"No doubt of that, my dear," said the husband triumphantly, "only look what Mr. Campbell has already done."

I now felt a strange ringing in my ears, but recollecting my "Letters from Algiers," I said, "O, yes; there is some hope of them Arabs yet."

"We shall certainly go to hear you next Sunday, and I am sure your sermon will raise a handsome collection." By this time I had raised my hat and walked hastily to the threshold.

"Mr. Campbell! are you ill?" inquired my two admirers.

"No, not quite, only thinking of them horrible cannibals!"

"Ah, no wonder; I wish I had said nothing about them."

"I wish so too; but, my good lady, I am not the celebrated Mr. Campbell."

"What! not the great missionary?"

"No;" and so saying I returned to my chamber, minus a guinea, and a head shorter than when I left.

Princely Generosity.

One of the most remarkable statues of the exhibition in Paris was, no doubt, the *Penelope*, which took the great prize of 4000 francs. The fortunate owner of this modern *chef d'œuvre* is Mr. de Luynes, and we are told the bargain was concluded in the following way:

"Sir," said the Duke de Luynes to Mr. Inles Cavalier, the sculptor, "how much will you take for that statue?"

"I cannot let it go for less than 1000 francs."

"Then, sir, you cannot sell it to me."

"It cost me a great deal of time and work."

"No doubt, sir; but as I want to give its real value for it, I will not give 1000 francs."

"But, sir, I don't understand—"

"Well, such is my opinion, I will not buy it at 1000 francs."

"You give up the idea of purchasing it, then?"

"Not at all; only allow me to have my own way about the price, and I take it at once; I will give you 12000 francs for the statue; see whether that suits you."

The *Penelope* was sold. This is truly a royal way to reward talent and encourage the fine arts.

Vaccination.

The following is one of the regulations of the Cambridge Schools:

"No pupil shall be admitted into any of the Public Schools, without a certificate from a physician that he or she has been vaccinated, or otherwise secured against the small pox; but this certificate shall not be required of pupils who go from one Public School to another."

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL.—In Altorf, William Tell's birth-place, all the scenes of his exploits are marked by fountains.

Action is life and health, repose is death and corruption.

The Shadow Police.

The New York correspondent of the *Inquirer* of this city, one of the best of his class, thus describes a feature of the New York police system:

Did your readers ever hear of that department of our city police called the Shadow System? I suppose not; so I'll explain it. The Chief of Police has in his employ a number of trust-worthy men, who are acquainted with all the rogues, pickpockets and burglars in the country, of foreign as well as domestic growth. Their province is to watch every steamboat and railroad arrival, and in case any of those gentry make their appearance, they are to follow and dog them, wherever they go, and to report progress two or three times a day to Mr. Matsell. One of the most skilful burglars in the United States, who in his day has picked any quantity of locks, but I believe has determined to sin no more in this way, arrived here a few days ago, from a neighboring city, in company with his counsel, a highly respectable and well known member of the bar. As soon as they were espied by the shadows, they were tracked wherever they went, and the limb of the law being looked upon as a *pal* of the burglar, was accordingly watched as close as the other.

Soon after his arrival he got shaved; the shadow followed him into the barber-shop.—He went to see a friend; the shadow waited outside. He went to a restaurant to dine, in company with some friends; the shadow was at another table. He walked about town for a mile or so; the shadow was behind him. He went to the theatre; the shadow was in the next seat to him. He went to his hotel and read the papers; the shadow was at his elbow, reading too. He registered his name at the hotel; the shadow looked over his shoulder. He went to bed; the shadow inquired the number of his room.

In this way he was harrassed and dogged for three days, at the end of which time he thought he would call on the Chief of Police in reference to the business of his client, and lo! and behold the shadow was there, too.—As soon as he made himself known, of course, the shadow was withdrawn; but Mr. Matsell told him that he could tell him every thing which he had done since he came to the city—what he had eaten, the description of wine he took at dinner—where he visited—in fine every thing connected with his movements from morning till night. The best of the joke is, that Mr. Matsell issued directions for his arrest the next day, and he would have been brought a prisoner to his office as sure as fate, if he had not called there.

Such is the shadow police in New York.—Criminals dread it; and I'm informed that they have, ere this, kneeled to the Chief of Police, and begged of him to cease persecuting them in that way, promising everything. The result of this system is, that New York is too uncomfortable for such people, and they manage to give it a wide berth. It may be added, that after a little explanation, the legal gentleman and the Chief of Police had a hearty laugh over the matter. The reason the shadows are termed such, is because they will stick as close to a suspicious character as his own shadow.

FALL OF MANNA.

The following letter appears in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, (England,) and is dated Erzerum, 2d of July, 1849:—

"Two months ago a report was current in Erzerum that a miraculous fall of an edible substance had occurred near Byazid, but as the simplest facts are often gradually distorted and exaggerated in this country, and the most unblushing falsehoods circulated, in connexion with anything of unusual concurrence, the European residents here were not inclined to listen credulously to the accounts of this "wonderful fall of bread from heaven." The report, however, instead of being soon forgotten, gained daily more ground; specimens of the substances were brought hither, and travellers from Byazid bore testimony to the fact of several showers of these lichens having taken place. Finding that there was some foundation for this phenomenon, I thought that the matter was deserving of investigation, and that you would be interested in knowing it. I therefore applied to Dr. Heinig, the sanitary physician at Byazid, (the only European residing there,) to furnish me with information, which I elicited by means of a series of questions. It is the result of these inquiries which I now have the pleasure of submitting to your notice. About the 18th or 19th of April last, at a period when there had been for a whole fortnight very rainy weather, with strong winds from the S. E. and E. S. E., the attention of the shepherds and villagers frequenting the country near Byazid was attracted by the sudden appearance, in several localities, of a species of lichen scattered in considerable quantities over certain tracts, measuring from five to ten miles each in circumference. Dr. Heinig describes two or three spots as follows:—One is situated three miles east of Byazid, behind a range of rocky mountains stretching from the north gradually towards the S. E. The other is five miles to the south of Byazid, near a similar range of rocks running in the above named direction. It is remarkable that no one had ever before observed these lichens in the neighborhood—not even the shepherds, who often pasture their flocks on the crags and in almost inaccessible places; and Dr. Heinig, who has been in Mount Ararat, (which is close to Byazid) and who appears to have a taste for rambling over mountains, says he has never met with any.

What seems to confirm the assertion that these products were not known previous to their unaccountable appearance is, that last year the crops were greatly injured by locusts, and a famine threatened; and had the substance been known to exist anywhere in the vicinity, it would most assuredly have been eagerly sought after and collected last autumn when the price of wheat had risen to more than double its usual value. A similar phenomenon is said to have occurred in Byazid some years ago, when it is probable that the edible qualities of these lichens became known to the natives; unless showers took place previous to that period, which I have not been able to ascertain. Supposing the lichens to have been blown off some adjoining inaccessible places, and in such great quantities, too, how is the rarity of the occurrence accounted for? and how is it that they covered such

large tracts of country? No proof has been adduced of any one having seen the fungi fall; but as the first intelligence was brought by villagers, who, early one morning had observed the lichens strewed over a large tract of ground where they had not observed any on the evening before, it is probable that the showers must have taken place during the night. In some localities, the one or the other kind of lichen alone was found; in others, the two species mixed. On the 19th of June, another quantity of lichen was discovered, and as the spot was a well frequented one, it seems likely that the fall had occurred only a few days previously. From all accounts, the quantity collected has been very great. Dr. Heinig says that a person could collect at the rate of 1 1-2 pounds in an hour, which, considering the lightness of the product, is a tolerable quantity. The substance is ground up with wheat and made into bread, or eaten simply in its raw natural state.

Dombey and Dickens.

An Englishman now in New York, where he has a work in press, on the Literary Men of England, charges Mr. Dickens with libelling private individuals in his novels. Thus, according to Mr. Powell, the writer in question, the original of Mr. Dombey is a well known ship owner and merchant in Leadenhall Street. When the first number appeared, the likeness was readily recognized by this wealthy merchant's relatives, and he was christened Dombey on the spot; he himself was not averse to the "high distinction of being a hero of a work by so popular a writer as Mr. Dickens." Mr. Powell says he has seen this merchant blandly smile as the allusion has been made in his hearing; but as the work proceeded, and the heartless, mercenary character of a London merchant was unfolded, his face grew tragically dismal at the slightest reference to what had formerly fed his pride. Another character drawn from real life, is a Mr. Laing, a Bow Street magistrate, who is described in *Oliver Twist*, under the name of Mr. Fang. A third personage, is Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, who figures in the "Chimes" as Alderman Cute, who vows, with magisterial pomposity, that he "will put suicide down."

We are sorry to hear this of Mr. Dickens. An author should write from real life, that is, he should be true to human nature in general, but he ought never to descend to personality. When a writer stoops to this, he loses all claim to be considered a gentleman, and affords good reason, moreover, to question his inventive genius. We trust that Mr. Powell is mistaken. May it not be that Mr. Dickens did not copy these characters from the individuals mentioned, but that the similarity between the real person and the ideal one induced the public to believe that the portrait had been drawn from nature?—*Evening Bulletin*.

Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be underlaid by an extensive quicksand, which has lately occasioned a serious landslide into the lake carrying with it several houses. The caving in, however, was gradual, and the occupants had time to save themselves and furniture. Such landslides have occurred there before.

Tragical Affair.

The following affords another proof that truth is stranger than fiction.

Among the strangers of distinction who for many years came to spend the winter in Paris, were M. and Madame Arcos, Spaniards of immense wealth. Failing to make their usual visit last winter, it was thought their Castilian pride could not accommodate itself to republican rule; but it afterwards appeared that their absence arose from a far different cause. M. Arcos, like his countryman Aguado, made his own fortune. He began life as a pedlar and small retail trader; and having thus accumulated some funds, he engaged in stock speculation; then became contractor for the salt tax in Spain, and finally, while still young retired from business a millionaire. He might have enjoyed his fortune long and happily; but endeavoring to indulge a pardonable vanity, he lost both fortune and life. It appears that M. Arcos, while yet poor, had made a voyage to Chili, and there became smitten with a young lady of respectable family, who were proud of their rank, her uncle being no less a personage than the Bishop of Santiago. So that, it being thought a great piece of presumption, in a poor, unknown young man, to expect a Bishop's niece, he met with a rude rebuff in demanding her in marriage. But as the young lady was willing to give her consent, that of the Bishop was not again asked; and having married in secret, the young couple departed for Europe.

After becoming wealthy, M. Arcos wished, by displaying it with his wife, to triumph over the family that had once disdained him. Instead then of going to Paris last winter, M. and Madame Arcos departed for Chili in a vessel which they had purchased and furnished at a great expense. They carried with them all the appliances of luxury and show; diamonds, plate, splendid furniture, carriages, and servants in rich liveries; nothing was forgotten that might serve to dazzle their disdainful relatives. After a pleasant voyage they arrived in Chili; but they had still before them a land journey of 300 miles before they could arrive at the city where the family of Madame Arcos resided. They were informed that the road was infested by bands of robbers, so ferocious that they even fed on the flesh of their victims! and were advised to wait until this band had been dispersed.

But M. Arcos, impatient to enjoy the triumph of his self love, procured an escort of one hundred well-armed men, and set on his journey with all his train. Letters recently received from Valparaiso, contain most melancholy intelligence concerning the unfortunate travelers. About half-way, the caravan was attacked; part were killed, part escaped by flight, and the rest with M. Arcos and his wife were made prisoners, and after being robbed of all their property, were put to death on the spot!

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Although the Russian Army appears colossal—amounting to one million men—it is the opinion of a great traveler in Russia, that 180,000 is all that could be readily brought into the field.

The stem of the holly-hock contains a blue dye superior to the finest indigo.

Lamb hissing his own Farce.

When Lamb's farce of Mr. H. was acted, he gave a curious instance of one of his singular traits. It must be at once conceded that there was small evidence of humor in it, and the construction was undramatic; still there was much to show it was written by a man infinitely superior to all the farce-writers in the kingdom. Towards the end of the performance, when it was evident to all that the piece was unmistakably damned, the attention of some of Lamb's friends was drawn to a very loud and violent hissing, which, like a stormy petrel, seemed to ride on the whirlwind, and to direct the storm, or, as Talfourd says, it was the most prominent fact of the evening, "by merit raised to that eminence." What was their astonishment to find that this vigorous expression of dissent came from Lamb himself, who, when questioned as to his motive after the fall of the curtain, stammered out in his peculiar pop-gun manner:

"I was terribly afraid that they would take me to be the author."

The Oyster.

M. De Quatrefages has recently ascertained that, contrary to the common opinion, the sexes are separate in the oysters. M. Blanchard's observations confirm those of M. De Quatrefages. In his investigations into the nervous system of Mollusca, he has had occasion to examine a great number of these animals, and in the proper seasons, he has always found the eggs and the spermatozo isolated in different individuals.

Vesuvius.

In January last, Vesuvius was singularly active, and two large streams of lava issued forth, taking the direction of Boscorease and Ottajano. After causing much fear and injury, the vents closed; but near the last of the month, another stream burst out, down the east side, and threatened the villa of Prince Ottajano.

Learning is not Sense.

We may master all the lore of antiquity—be conversant with all the writings, sayings, and actions of the mighty dead—we may fathom the sciences, read the heavens, understand their mysteries of matter and explain the phenomena of earth and air; yet, if we are not able to weigh our own actions and requirements with the actions of others in the balance of even-handed, impartial justice, and repine not at the verdict—if the clear, pure light of charity and forbearance has not cleared the mist of prejudice from the understanding—if we have not yet obtained the perfect knowledge and perfect government of ourselves, and strictly and faithfully maintained the secret spring of our minds, the fountain of our opinions, and the motives of our actions—if we have not yet learned "that love is the fulfilling of the law"—we are not wise—we are as yet only on the threshold of knowledge.

When you have lost your money in the street every one is ready to help you look for it; but when you have lost your character, every one leaves you to recover it as you can.

THE LITERARY UNION.

SYRACUSE:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

A stout heart, a clear conscience, and never despair!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F. A. LOOMIS

Has become connected with the LITERARY UNION, with full powers to transact business.

Local Agents.

N. Y. CITY, *Dexter & Brother.*
SYRACUSE, *W. L. Palmer*; office between the west doors of the Syracuse House.
ALBANY, *Thomas Clark.*

Advertising Agent.

F. B. Palmer; offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

Back Numbers.

Files of Vol. I. can still be obtained. As an inducement to new subscribers, the volume complete will be furnished such at fifty cents;—just half price. Those who prefer, can obtain it of us, beautifully bound, for \$1.25; or in good plain binding, for \$1.00.

Attention is invited to the very liberal terms to CLUBS in our Prospectus.

50 Agents Wanted

To canvass, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given.

To Teachers & Trustees.

The Editors of this paper propose to act as *gratuitous agents* in procuring situations for Teachers and Teachers for situations. They will also furnish plans for school houses to those intending to build.

To Correspondents.

'A Sale,' is inadmissible;—we dare not place such chirography before our compositor. The same may be said of 'Autumn,' and the article on 'Education.'

'Philo Veritas,' shall receive attention immediately.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

One of the most remarkable results of our system of Free Government, and of the perfect equality it offers to those—of whatever nation or faith—who choose to avail themselves of its privileges, is found in the creation and growth of the young Commonwealths of the West. The Political Economist stands aghast at finding the fundamental principles of his creed outrun and rendered obsolete, by the very train of circumstances upon which those principles had been founded. In the history of our liberal institutions, however, there is one blot—if no more, ineffaceable and damning—found in the past history of the founders of the new State on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. In a country where education is unrestricted, and the means of acquiring it so easily attainable,—where perfect freedom in theological sentiment is allowed, and almost every earthly creed presented to public credulity, it is to be expected that doctrines new and strange shall challenge the faith of some, and the opposition of others, as direct revelations from Heaven. The success or propagation of new tenets depends altogether upon the *mental structure* of those to whom they are presented, and not on their intrinsic merit; hence the moral and social necessity we are under, of according honesty of purpose to those who are not qualified to see as we see, and feel as we feel.

Driven by religious and political persecution beyond the Rocky Mountains, the Mormons have there built up a community of their own, to be governed by laws similar to those of the other

States of the Republic. It is a circumstance worthy of note, that they are willing to guaranty to all who may feel a disposition to settle with them, the same freedom of religious belief, for the exercise of which they have been so unjustly outlawed. From the accounts recently received from such of the California emigrants, as have been driven to the necessity of there seeking relief from the sufferings incident to so long a journey in a barren and unsettled country, it seems they are willing to forgive—if they cannot forget, what they, themselves, have been forced to endure.—To secure themselves against future oppression, they have fled far from the bounds of civilization and human government, and have laid out a magnificent plan of a capital, and erected themselves into a State. At the opening of Congress, their delegate will present himself for admission as a member, and their constitution, for adoption by that body. Who, on such an occasion can forget the respect for honesty of purpose and unconquerable independence of spirit, which is due as well to the Mormon on the shores of the Salt Lake as to the Puritan on Plymouth rock?—It is to be hoped that Congress will not hesitate to grant the petition of these brethren of another creed, and that they will be immediately placed on a footing of equality with the other States.

THE 'SIRE AND SON.'

We have received the following letter from the distinguished author of 'The President Stories.'—We regret, equally with himself, the gross faults complained of, and sympathize fully with the anguish of spirit they must have occasioned him;—having ourselves often been martyred in like manner.

We take this occasion to assure Mr. Acton and his brother, *Harry*, of our profound respect and esteem, and to say that their truthful and interesting 'Stories' are meeting the favor they deserve.

Editors LITERARY UNION—

Gentlemen:—

I am out of all patience with the blunders of your compositors and proof-readers. Not a 'Story' has appeared without being essentially marred by typographical and other errors of the grossest character. The 'SIRE AND SON' has especially suffered: hardly a column being free from fault. Such nonsense as 'wings' for 'wings,' 'or' instead of 'for,' 'worse' instead of 'more,' and numerous other similar instances, besides the wretched punctuation, spelling, omissions, repetitions, &c., are in themselves enough to drive a man of letters distracted; but all these are as nothing compared with an outrageous alteration which occurs at the close of the tale. I had studiously avoided mentioning the name of my hero, with the design of securing a picturesque effect by introducing it in the last sentence; like this;—'And thus ended the narrative of MANVIL WARWICK.' This would have been at once artistical and forcible. But judge my indignation on discovering that the hero's name was suppressed and that of the story given in its stead! Pshaw! I am a man of some patience, but this terrible mistake has spoiled my temper for a twelvemonth!

However, the thing is done, and the hero has no name; perhaps it is just as well, he being still a bachelor, and not called upon to bestow it at the altar.

For the love of all things human, I beg you to discharge your *subs* and appoint more capable ones; men having eyes and memories; the sense of sight, and common sense.

By so doing, you will much oblige

Your contributor,

CHARLES ACTON.

P. S. I have another story on the stocks; Mrs. Acton is now copying the first page for me. The illness of our little Violetta Zephyreen, and the delay incident upon the collection of facts, have put me sadly behind; but I shall do better, now.

C. A.*

MR. FOWLER'S LECTURES.

We have been much interested in the course of Lectures just completed in this city by L. N. Fowler. Without any bias towards Phrenology as a science, we listened to his development of its principles with increased interest, which finally terminated in conviction. We do not subscribe to all the details of opinion, because we do not understand them; but the general principles are to our mind, indispensably true.

We care for Phrenology, and every thing else, only as they bear on the practical objects of life.—And no one can listen to the exposition of Mr. Fowler, without feeling that the principles he teaches, have the most intimate and important influences upon human nature and human life.

We rejoice that he has had the success, though following, as he did, the excitement of Psychology and contending with many superficial and attractive public amusements, to finally thoroughly awaken the interest of the community, and secure to himself large and intelligent audiences. And it is also a matter of gratulation that he has secured a large private class for still more thorough instruction.

Mr. Fowler can still be consulted during the day at his private room in the Syracuse House.

THE HOME JOURNAL, N. Y. City, edited by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is a Weekly worthy its distinguished Conductors.—Lively, piquant, and entertaining, it presents a precious *morceau* to the literary palate.

The announcement of the framing of a Constitution for California, expressly prohibiting slavery, must be received with unfeigned pleasure. A vexed question is thus settled definitively.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Found in the Canal.

On Friday the body of a man was taken from the canal in the western portion of the City.—There were no marks of violence, nor any other, by which he could be recognized.

Death in a Well.

Mr. James Lard, of this city, lost his life on Monday last, by descending into a well. The usual precautions to ascertain the condition of the air by lowering a lighted candle had been neglected. Mr. James Weston, who descended to assist Lard was drawn up when about six feet below the surface, much exhausted and almost breathless. The announcement of such calamities will continue a painful duty of the Press, until people learn to regard, at least, the common rules of self preservation.

Died.

In the First Ward, on Monday, Nov. 12th, Eva M. youngest daughter of Mrs. Eliza P. Williams.

*The nervousness indicated by the manuscript of Mr. Acton and his fair amanuensis, shows that the "domestic affairs" to which he alluded in a former communication are not yet adjusted. Whether the presence of "little Violetta Zephyreen" continues to harrow up sad reflections, is not known to the COMPOSITORS OF THE "UNION."

Literary.

NOTICES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 287.

This No. is replete with interesting articles, among which are 'Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton; Albert Gallatin; French Foreign Policy; Russia and Turkey;' &c. &c. We transfer the following which was published originally in Chambers' Journal:—

OPTICAL MAGIC OF OUR AGE.

Any one who is at all familiar with the optical illusions and scenic effects which form a favorite portion of some of our public exhibitions, must be convinced that the art of producing these phenomena, with their various and mind-bewildering play of colors and change of character, has attained great perfection. But probably few persons are in the least degree acquainted with the manner in which the appearances they so much admire are produced. It will, therefore, be possibly an interesting subject to many, if we glance first at the optical phenomena themselves, and then proceed to explain the method of their production.

The magical effects which owe their origin to the magic lantern, are those which will chiefly occupy our attention; and it will be found that the position of this ingenious instrument in the popular estimation is very far below that which it deserves to occupy. In fact, all those appearances which so much perplex, surprise, or please us in exhibitions of this kind, are entirely due to various ingenious contrivances appended to, or in connection with, this instrument, although this fact is but little known generally. This instrument, as now employed, is the same in principle as it was when first invented in the middle of the seventeenth century by the universal genius, Kircher; but in common with most other optical apparatus, it has largely benefited by the advance of mechanical and mathematical science, and is now constructed in a form apparently little capable of further improvement. Essentially, it consists in its improved form of a powerful source of light, of two double convex lenses which concentrate the rays, and direct them upon the picture placed in front of them; and of two other lenses which concentrate the rays after they have passed through the picture, and direct them on the disk where the image is beheld by the spectators. There is a little contrivance of some importance which has been added by Messrs. Carpenter and Westley, of London, to the extremity of the brass tube holding the second pair of lenses, by which some of the extreme rays are cut off, the effect of which is to give a great degree of distinctness to the depicted image, although with some sacrifice of illuminating power. This contrivance consists simply of a brass ring, and may be adopted or removed at pleasure. From this casual description of the instrument, it will be manifest that the various delusions and singularities of effect we are about to describe are referable not so much to any alteration effected by modern science in the principal instrument, as to the accessories of the exhibition. But let us admit the reader into the mysterious apartment, where science can bid to appear more, and more strange phantasms than ever obeyed the summons of enchanter's wand.

And first about the *Phantasmagoria*. In 1802, a French gentleman, M. Philipstal, astonished crowds of people in London, by an optical exhibition which he entitled the *Phantasmagoria*. It was a soul-appalling spectacle to those who had hither-

to been ignorant of the wonders of light and shade! The spectator was a room where no light but a dismal oil-lamp hanging in the center was admitted. On the assembling of the audience, this lamp was drawn up into a chimney, and a pitchy gloom overspread the place. Presently the soft and mournful notes of sepulchral music were heard, and a curtain rose displaying a cavern, on the frowning walls of which were depicted the forms of skeletons and spectral figures. The music ceased; the rumbling of thunder was heard in the distance. Gradually it became louder, until at length vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with peals apparently of the deep-toned organ of the skies, gave all the impressions of a tremendous storm. The thunder and lightning continued at their height, when suddenly a small cloud of light appeared in the air; it gradually increased in size, until at length it stood revealed a ghastly specter, around which the lightning gleamed in fearful reality. Its eyes moved agonizedly from side to side, or now turned up in the sunken eye-socket, the image of unutterable despair. Away, back to the dim abyss from whence it came, it was seen swiftly to retire, and finally vanished in a little cloud, the storm rolling away at the same time. Then came other phantasms, some of which rushed up with apparently amazing rapidity, approaching the spectators, and again as rapidly receding—to return clothed with flesh and blood, or in the form of some well-known public personages! After a display of a number of similar apparitions, the curtain fell, and the lamp was uncovered; the spectators departing with expressions of great astonishment at what had been seen. Such was the early introduction of the *Phantasmagoria* to the honors of a public exhibition.

This variety of optical effect, although occasionally resorted to since that time, has only recently been reintroduced at some of our public places of resort in more than its original power. In some of these exhibitions the effect on the mind is indescribable, and all are now so well acquainted with the source of the awful and mysterious beings which appear to present themselves to the eye, that the exhibition simply creates wonder where it would formerly have excited superstition or alarm. Images of birds on the wing are introduced with great force; the bird is seen rapidly moving its pinions, apparently at a great distance, then swiftly approaching and increasing in size. Motion is also given to its eyes; and when a particularly solemn-looking bird, like the owl, is selected, the effect is, to say the least, very remarkable. Scenes are now introduced in which a movement of figures is managed with great adroitness—a fiery snake, for example, may be seen winding its undulating body across some incaverned pool. Then appears a fairy scene, where fountains are playing, and Cupids flying about or shooting at a target, in whose center—to carry out the poetical idea—is a bleeding heart; or, through a narrow gorge, we catch a glimpse of a lake encamped round about by tall mountains; and behold! some Undine or water-spirit, with her attendant sprites, appears in a majestic chariot drawn by the most graceful of swans, whose long necks are elegantly bent into the waters every now and then! Again, a cloud of fire hangs in mid-air, enlarges, brightens, and rolls gradually aside, disclosing one of the mythological impersonations seated in the *quadriga*. A favorite concluding scene is a British oak. While the spectators are looking on, and listening to—of course—"Rule Britannia," suddenly, in every bough, behold! a flight, a whole flight of sailor-boys waving the Union Jack; the trunk opens; and out steps the sailor prince; presently the sail-

ors in the branches take their flight, the prince once more is received into the mighty trunk, and the scene vanishes.

Some of the minor phantasmagoric displays descend to the ludicrous. The spectacle of an industrious cobbler, who heaves long-drawn gasps for breath, and busily piles his arms, is much admired among this series; and the knowing look of the eyes is wonderfully productive of merriment. The next scene is a view by the sea-side, where a bathing woman is seen dipping a reluctant little girl into the rolling waters; smiths are seen hammering ferociously upon their anvils; shoe-blacks are giving exquisite luster to boots; old men are breaking up stones, or bowing politely and unbonneting to draw forth the charities of cottage-door lingers; the chameleon is well shown in all his versatility of tint; and roses, tulips, and other flowers, including cauliflower, blossom with Cupids, white and black, or other representations grotesque as unexpected. Perhaps the most extraordinary of them all is the fact of a man asleep in a bed, who swallows rats and mice by the dozen, and without awaking!

The explanation of these varied effects is very simple. The phantasmagoric displays are always shown upon a transparent screen; a broad piece of *Nainsooks* muslin wetted with water, and fixed in a convenient position, is better than any other contrivance whatever. The magic lantern, slightly modified, is the instrument employed for developing the images, and is thus managed:—it is either held in the hand or placed upon a little railway; it is then brought close up to the screen, the light being shaded by the hand; and when sufficiently near, the hand is removed, and there appears on the screen a little cloud of light without any definite image depicted in it. The lantern is then gently carried backwards, and there appears on the screen the gradually-enlarging image of some specter, or other object, which appears rapidly to approach the spectators. On bringing the lantern back again nearly up to the screen, the specter seems to recede, and finally vanishes in the little cloud spoken of; thus is the astonishing effect of advancing and receding images accomplished. It requires of course some little arrangements as to focus; and mechanical contrivances for effecting this have been applied to the carriage of the lantern successfully. Sending up a balloon is well exhibited by this means; the balloon, at first swelled in all its vast proportions, presently becomes smaller and smaller until it is lost to sight; and by a little swaying of the lantern from side to side, the undulating character of its motion is well represented. By using two, three, or even four lanterns in the hands of several clever assistants, a surprising degree of life can be given to the scene. One manages the flying Cupid; another the moving chariot; a third the fountain; and so on. By means of two lanterns, Fame may be made to descend from the skies and plant a laurel-wreath on a warrior or a statesman's brow. The opening of clouds is effected by drawing gently aside two slips of glass which cover the slider containing the picture; the figure behind thus seems to step out of the clouds. Movement is communicated to the figures in various ways; sometimes in a manner already described, by a separate lantern; more frequently by a double slider, one slider being painted black, with the exception of a clear space, through which the head or some one of the limbs is shown or obscured at pleasure; thus a cook carrying in a pig's head alternately loses and regains his own by moving the slider to and fro. The rolling about of spectral eyes is effected by paint-

ing them upon a slider which moves from side to side, the eyeballs showing through the eye-sockets of the image with singular effect. A water-wheel is set in motion by a double slider, on one of which the landscape is painted, on the other the wheel; and thus one is moved round by a pinion-wheel working into a cogged rim. The reeling motion of a ship is given by a slider moved up and down by a lever. A little reflection will soon show the infinite number of movements which by these simple means may be effected. A very strange effect is sometimes produced by giving the lantern a sudden shake, when the images will seem as if seized with a cold shudder.

Leaving, however, the chamber of scientific horrors and supernaturalities, let us advert briefly to the more recent and beautiful discovery, the *Dissolving Views*. Very few persons are, we believe, at all aware of the means by which the exquisite effects of these exhibitions are accomplished; yet they are surprisingly simple. A country landscape, basking in the warm glow of a July sun, lies outspread before us; the fields are golden with corn, the trees in full verdure clad, and the water tumbles, half in play half at work, upon the over-shot wheel of the mill in the foreground. A change comes over the spirit of the scene; the sky loses its warm and glowing one; a cold, gray, ghastly look creeps over the picture; the air darkens; the babbling stream is stayed in icy bondage; the wheel has stopped, and icicles a foot long hang from its spokes and rim; the trees are leafless; the fields are brown and naked; the path is covered with snow; and the flickerings of a roaring fire are seen through the cottage windows. But, marvel of marvels! the sky grows thick and lowering, and a few flakes of snow are seen to fall. Presently a thick shower of snow descends. The illusion is complete, and it requires some little self-recollection to form the conception that, after all, it is a mere picture we are looking upon. The snow-storm passes over, the sky and air gently resume their warmer aspect, leaves come on the trees, the snow melts away, the brook runs again, and the wheel resumes its duties, for summer has returned! This sketch presents us with the leading features of the Dissolving Views. Let us now explain how the changes are brought about.

To exhibit the Dissolving Views, two lanterns of equal size, and placed on the same platform, are necessary. In the one we will suppose the summer scene; in the other the same scene, but in its winter dress. Now, immediately in front of the brass tubes of both lanterns is a circular dish of japanned tin, in which a crescentic slit is perforated half round near the rim. This disk is made to revolve on an axis which passes between the two lanterns, and is moved by a little handle behind. The rays of light proceed through the slit on to the screen, but only allow those of one lantern to do so at one time, the tube of the other being shaded by the imperforate shade of the disk. The rays of the summer scene are now pouring thro' this slit, while those of winter are obscured by the other part of the disk. The lanterns being properly arranged, so as to cast their images on precisely the same place on the screen, the exhibition begins. Summer is shown for a little time; then by means of the little handle the disk is very gently turned round, and thus while, from the crescent shape of the slit, the rays of one lantern are gradually cut off, those of the other are at the same time gradually allowed to fall on the screen, until the disk is turned quite round; and now the tube through which summer shone is obscured, while the colder light of winter from the other

tube streams through the slit on the disk. The effect to the beholder is the gradual and imperceptible transition of the one scene into the other. If the reader will be so kind as to suppose that his two eyes represented the magic lanterns, and will close one eye first, and then gently lift the lid while he shuts down that of the other, he will obtain a perfect idea of the dissolving mechanism. The plan of the perforated disk, which, as being the most gradual, is the most perfect, is the plan observed in the instruments we have seen of Messrs. Carpenter and Westley's make; but there are other and simpler means of effecting the same object, the principle remaining in every instance the same; namely, the gradual blinding of one lantern, and unblinding of another. To produce the falling of the snow, a slider is introduced upon the previously blinded side, a cap is unscrewed off the disk, and so both tubes shed their light on the screen. The slider is painted black, with little dots scraped out to represent snow-flakes; and on its being set in motion by a wheel, the appearance on the screen of those moving dots of light is exactly that of snow flakes falling. We have understood that the best effect is produced by drawing a piece of perforated paper slowly upwards in the place where the sliders go. This principle of causing the light from two lanterns to fall upon the screen—the one producing the picture, the other introducing some fresh elements into its composition—is largely applicable for the development of other effects besides the falling of snow. By representing a Lapland scene with one lantern, a beautiful resemblance of the Northern Lights, of Aurora; can be thrown on the sky by means of the other lantern, and when well managed, the effect is most extraordinary. Lightning or a rainbow is thrown on the scene by the same means. The flickering fiery glow of a volcano, or a ship on fire, is managed by quickly moving the fingers, so as alternately to intercept and give passage to the rays streaming from the tube; this appearance, too, is very singular and real.

The last marvel of our modern optical magicians that we shall notice is the *Diorama*. This beautiful method of exhibiting optical effects, is, we believe, the invention of M. Daguerre and another gentleman. In the production of a life-like impression on the eye, this diorama is unequalled by any other contrivance; it is nature itself. All the accidents of the landscapes—sudden gleams of sunshine, the passage of a cloud, the dim, diffusive light of early morning or approaching night, are all thrown in indescribable beauty and truthfulness upon the painting. The solemn, soul-subduing influence of some of the scenes which have been exhibited at the Regent's Park in the metropolis cannot be conveyed in words. The destruction of an Alpine village by an avalanche can never be forgotten after it has been once seen. The manner of effecting this representation is strikingly simple; the spectator is a darkened room, which revolves upon rollers; the sight-aperture, or proscenium, is of moderate size, and through it is seen a large painting representing some scene or celebrated locality. The light is thrown upon this picture from above, through ground-glass; and arrangements exist, by means of shutters and blinds, to modulate the tone of the light cast upon the picture, so as to imitate with the nicest accuracy the natural effects of light and shadow. Some parts of the painting are transparent, permitting light from behind to be employed with great effect, where a chapel or such-like scene is to be lit up at night. By having two pictures, the spectators are insensibly carried

round to behold first one, and then the other. In some large continental dioramas several pictures are employed. Few who have witnessed the changes represented in a well-managed dioramic exhibition, would believe that the whole art consisted, as we have seen, in a skilful manner of operating with light.

Before concluding this article, we may be allowed to express pleasure at the rational amusement which may be afforded by means of the simple instrumentality here variously described, in addition to the lighter diversions also spoken of. The various sciences of astronomy, natural history, meteorology, botany, anatomy, geography—are all capable of the most beautiful illustration by the same means as, when amusement is the object, will develop all the phenomena of the phantasmagoria and dissolving views. Need we repeat it? This is simply the magic lantern fitted with the appliances of modern science. Well is it for our age that the powers conferred by science on man are no longer, as formerly, prostituted to enslave the mind in the bondage of heathen ignorance and superstitions. Far from feeling terror, even a child would now laugh at what once made the stoutest heart quail in the courts of Grecian and Roman temples—the apparition of the so-called 'divinity' on the wall of the building, or amid the fires of the sacrificial rites. There is every reason to believe that to ends base as these, as dishonoring to the former of all things, as enslaving to the minds of the people, were the interesting phenomena of light and shade, of which we have here spoken, once, and for a protracted period, made subservient. The optical magic of our age, we may thankfully say, sets up no claim to the supernatural.

For Sale at Palmer's.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

This Bi-Monthly is one of which our Country, and the West particularly, may well be proud.—Dr. Buchanan probably stands at the head of our American Professors of those departments of science to which he has directed his attention. The articles which have appeared in his *Journal* upon the somewhat abstruse, but absorbing topics of Physiognomy, Psychometry, Psychology, etc., are of a character so earnest and profound as to secure readers, if not believers, in all who take up his *Journal*. Indeed we think the article in the present No. headed 'SYMPATHETIC IMPRESSIBILITY' might be studied with immense profit by many of our itinerant journeyman-lecturers.

Published at Cincinnati, by Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., at \$2 per annum.

THE SCALPEL. Nov. No.

Whether we turn to the department of science or of literature no more vigorous writer than Dr. Dixon can be found. That no luckless quack or quackery can come from under his scalpel more than a skeleton, all who read his 'Sketches of New York Physicians' must agree.—The article on the 'Effects of Tobacco' is worthy of a graver consideration.

New York: E. H. Dixon, M. D.

Why have these two Journals (above-named) no Agents in this City?—*Eds. Union.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

As usual is full of choice original matter.—It is a marvel that any one acquainted with this Monthly can for a moment entertain the idea that American Magazine Literature is in any respect inferior to that of any other country. 'After the Elec-

**PAGINATION
INCORRECT**

tion,' a cut from the *burin* of CROOME, and 'The Secret,' a *Mezzotinto*, by WELCH, are admirably expressive specimens of their respective arts.—Godey is one of the few Publishers who is proverbial for performing more than he promises, yet we can hardly see how the ensuing Vol. of the Book can be an improvement on the present.

For sale at Palmer's.

News.

Carefully condensed for the Literary Union.

FOREIGN.

By the Steamship Cambria.

England.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of Her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, Oct. 20, to deliver his credentials.

Sixty wrecks are reported to have taken place on the eastern coast, during the late equinoctial gales.

The admiralty are inquiring into the particulars of the visit of the Bolton clairvoyant to Sir John Franklin in the arctic regions. She predicted his release from the ice in less than nine months. It is to be remembered that this visit of the clairvoyant was announced previous to the reception of the news by the whalers some weeks ago.

Ireland.

Conciliation Hall remains open;—John O'Connell is the principal speaker. The Repeal Rent amounted to upward of £39.

Evictions to the amount of 370 souls have been made from the property of Col. Wyndham, in the parish of Clondegard.

Right Hon. James Grattan is about disposing of his estate, to remove to Virginia where he has purchased 5000 acres of land.

France.

An important debate on the Roman question took place in the Assembly on Friday, Oct. 19th. Gen. Cavaignac deprecated the action the Government of France has taken—arguing that after the flight of the Pope the Roman people were at liberty to adopt any government they chose. He was also opposed to the establishment of any other than a liberal organization.

Victor Hugo took substantially the same ground.

M. De Montalembert and Odillon Barrot continued the debate on the other side.

The Government, through its ambassador at Constantinople, recommends the Turks to adopt conciliatory, but not weak measures, towards Russia, in reference to the pending affairs.

The *Evenement* states, that the commissioner sent by the Government to procure the Remains of the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon's son) for the purpose of placing them beside the ashes of the Emperor, has received from the Austrian Emperor a firm refusal.

Spain.

Spanish Politics are as usual, unsettled. The Narvaez Ministry have been dismissed and a new one formed. At the end of two days this Cabinet was dismissed and Narvaez and his colleagues recalled.

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, announces the dismissal the second time of Narvaez and his party.

Rome.

The excitement against the French continues—

several attempts having been made on the lives of French officers.

Hungary.

Communications from Pesth speak of the miserable condition of the Jews, rendered so by the military contributions levied by Haynau. They are in a state of complete destitution.

Turkey.

A British fleet of observation has arrived in the Bosphorus.

A letter from Bucharest, states that bodies of Russian troops have been quartered in the Principalities from Yassy to the Danube.

It is reported in Paris (Oct. 25th) that Dispatches have been received, stating that the Czar has modified his views in relation to the position of the Turkish Government.

Greece.

The disorders in Samos continue and fresh troops have been sent thither.

Sandwich Islands.

Honolulu has been taken by the French fleet in consequence of the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to admit French goods upon terms prescribed by the French Government.

South America.

As usual, the South American Governments are convulsed with discords. We copy from the *Tribune*:

'We have advices from Rio to Oct. 4, Montevideo to Sept. 15, and Buenos Ayres to Sept. 11. At Buenos Ayres extensive naval preparations are making as is supposed against Brazil. No progress has been made toward settling the difficulty between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The elections in Brazil occasion a good deal of disturbance in some districts; at Maracaibo assassinations were frequent. The invasion from Uruguay into Paraguay is strengthening, and an insurrection is expected in Conientos. The Sardinian brig Rosa, has been wrecked on the Brazilian coast; the brig was a total loss. The U. S. frigate Brandywine was at Rio; all well.'

DOMESTIC.

THE ELECTIONS.—The official Canvass shows the following results:

Senator, GEORGE GEDDES.

Sheriff, WILLIAM C. GARDNER.

Clerk, RUFUS COSSIT.

ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist., James Little.*

2d " BENJ. J. COWLES.

3d " E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

4th " H. G. Andrews.*

* Democrats.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Empire City, just arrived with over half a million of gold, and highly gratifying intelligence from the *placers*.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier* says: 'I would suggest to those who contemplate going to California soon; that they will be amply paid for delaying their departure until after the President's message and the reports of the Secretaries are given to the public. They will pour a flood of light on the affairs on the Pacific coast. I learn that information of the most important character is in possession of the government, which will materially change the affairs of California and Oregon adventurers.'

JENNY LIND.—Mr. Barnum says in relation to his negotiation with the Swedish Singer:—

"It is absurd to suppose that I could expect to engage her 200 nights for \$50,000—\$250 per

night. Now the truth is, *I have offered her more than four times that amount per night*, besides the expenses from Stockholm, and during the engagement of herself and companion, a financier, (probably her father) and two servants, besides placing a carriage always at her disposal, and paying every description of expenses attending the concert or operas in which she may sing. I have offered to place \$10,000 sterling in the hands of her banker in London, to secure the fulfilment of my proposition.'

A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.—A female of great personal attractions and bewitching address, has been passing herself off at Cincinnati, as the authoress, Mrs. Ellis, by which means she collected about \$500 for subscription to a periodical which she alleged she was about to publish in Philadelphia.

GLEANINGS.

It is rumored that Mr. Meredith will shortly retire from the Treasury Department.

Lady Franklin still remains in the Orkney Islands.

Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, has sent \$100 for the benefit of the 'striking tailors' in Boston.

Hosmer, the modern 'Bard of Avon,' is to read a poem at the opening of a course of Popular Lectures at Oswego on the 22d inst.

An ancient papyrus, on which part of the *Iliad* is written, has been found in the hand of a mummy at Montfaulout, in Egypt.

It has been estimated that near one hundred thousand persons have taken the pledge from Father Matthew since his arrival in this country.

A terrible disease called Bobo has appeared at Vera Cruz, and it is represented as very fatal in its ravages.

Father Rasles' monument, at Norridge wock, has been thrown down, by some no-souled scoundrels.

Mrs. Trollope has written a novel called the Old World and the New.

The trial of the Astor Place Rioters has again been postponed in consequence of the absence of Judge Bailey.

Father Matthew is quite sick at the Irving House, N. Y.

Gen. Leslie Combs is spoken of as a candidate for the next clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Speaker Winthrop, of Mass., has been married to Mrs. Wells, a lady of beauty and wealth.

Look out for counterfeit \$2 bills on the Fall River Bank.

Nearly two hundred slaves have absconded from Maryland within five months. Verily, 'Riches take to themselves wings.'

Sir Allen McNab, better known than esteemed, is out violently against annexation.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, who was arraigned before a committee of five clerical gentlemen for promulgating errors touching the fundamental principles of his church, has been acquitted.

Frederick Sedgwick, principal of the Academy in Stratford, Conn., had his leg broken and was otherwise severely injured by the explosion of gas with which he was making experiments before some friends.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Stow Concord, Abton, and some other towns in that part of Middlesex, Mass., on the afternoon of the 8th ult.

The Phrenological Journal.

This Journal is a monthly publication, containing thirty-six or more octavo pages, at One Dollar a year, in advance.

To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this we must understand the HUMAN CONSTITUTION. This, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and VITAL MAGNETISM embrace, and hence fully expound all the laws of our being, conditions of happiness, and causes of misery; constituting the philosopher's stone of UNIVERSAL TRUTH.

PHRENOLOGY.

Each number will contain either the analysis and location of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations; and also the organization and character of some distinguished personage, accompanied by a likeness, together with frequent articles on Physiognomy and the Temperaments.

The Phrenological Journal is published by

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau-st., N. York.

The Spirit of the Age.

This weekly newspaper seeks as its end the Peaceful Transformation of human societies from isolated to associated interests—from competitive to co-operative industry—from disunity to unity. Amidst Revolution and Reaction, it advocates Reorganization. It desires to reconcile conflicting classes, and to harmonize man's various tendencies by an orderly arrangement of all relations, in the Family, the Township, the Nation, the World.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

will aim to reflect the highest light on all sides communicated in relation to Nature, Man, and the Divine Being—illustrating, according to its power, the laws of Universal Unity.

By summaries of News, domestic and foreign—reports of Reform Movements—sketches of Scientific discoveries and Mechanical inventions—notice of Books and Works of Art—and extracts from the periodical literature of Continental Europe, Great Britain and the United States—THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE will endeavor to present a faithful record of human progress.

This paper is edited by WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, and published weekly, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, on a super royal sheet, folded into sixteen pages suitable for binding.

The terms are \$2.00 a year, in advance. All letters should be addressed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau street, New York.

The Water-Cure Journal.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS, is published monthly, at ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure and Anatomy of the entire Human Body; with familiar explanations, easily to be understood by all classes.

The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a JOURNAL OF HEALTH, embracing the true principles of LIFE AND LONGEVITY, has now been before the public several years. And they have expressed their approval of it by giving it a monthly circulation of upwards of Ten Thousand Copies. This Journal is edited by the leading Hydropathic practitioners, aided by numerous able contributors in various parts of our own and other countries.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Publishers,
Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau-street, New York.

B. R. PECK & Co., are our authorized Agents for Syracuse; ADRIANCE, for Oswego; D. M. DEWEY, for Rochester; T. S. HAWKS, for Buffalo; and all Booksellers, Postmasters, and Teachers, throughout the United States.

Trade Sale Books.

WE are now receiving great additions to our stock of Theological, Classical, School, Miscellaneous and Library Books—purchased at the late New York Trade Sales—enabling us to offer greater inducements than ever before to purchasers.
WYNKOOP & BROTHER,
Oct. 20, 1849.

Salem Town's School Books,

Published by

H. GILLAM & Co.,

No. 65, GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, NEW YORK.

Child's FIRST BOOK; Trade price, 12½ cents.
Town's SECOND READER; " 31½ "
" THIRD READER; " 50 "
" FOURTH READER; " 80 "
" FIFTH READER; will be published soon.
" SPELLER & DEFINER; Trade price, 16½ cents.
" ANALYSIS, " 37½ "

The above works were adopted at the last session of the Onondaga Co. Teachers' Institute, and are already used in nearly one half the schools in the county.

Teachers, or persons wishing the above works for introduction, will be supplied at very reduced prices by Wynkoop & Brother, Syracuse; or by addressing John A. Kerr, care of H. Gillam & Co., Auburn.

Books will be sent to any part of the County, if desired.

H. Gillam & Co. also publish WELD'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR & PARSING BOOK, which were adopted by the Institute at its Spring Session.

NOTICE.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT TO BE ATTACHED TO ALL ACCOUNTS PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Onondaga County, ss:—A—B— of— being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items of the account attached hereto are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered at this session of the Board of Supervisors, and that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied.

Sworn before me, this—day of—1849.

By a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County, passed at its last annual session, the Clerk of said Board was directed to publish the form of affidavit required by Law to be attached to and filed with all the accounts presented to the Board for its audit, in each weekly paper of said county, one week previous to the next annual session of the Board. November 5, 1849. D. C. LEROY, Clerk.

* See Chap. 490, Sec. 2, Laws 1847.

To School Teachers,

AND THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION, GENERALLY.

GATES, STEDMAN & Co.,

116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Publish this day, Thursday, July 5th, *The Primer and First Reader* of the NATURAL SERIES OF READING BOOKS, by OLIVER B. PIERCE.

"Take Nature's path, and mad opinions leave."—Pope.

Also, an *Essay on Reading, Spelling, &c. &c.*, by the same.

Teachers and school officers in the city, are invited to call and receive copies for examination.

Those residing in any other part of the United States, who will send, post paid, their post-office address, shall receive gratis, through the mail, copies of the above, subject only to post age, which on the *Primer* (bound) is 4 1-2 cents; on the *First Reader*, 6 1-2 cents; the *Essay*, 2 1-2 cents.

The *Second Reader* will be issued in about three weeks, and will be sent on the same terms as the above. Postage about 10 or 12 cents probably.

The following are some of the features of "The Natural Series," when complete. Especial attention is solicited to the plan of teaching the *right pronunciation of words*, (without continual reference to the teacher) as the author believes that life is too short for a person to be required to spend one-half in going astray, and half of the other half in discovering his mistake, and returning to the right road.

I. *The Primer*; alphabetical, with more than seventy cuts. 72 pages.

II. *The First Reader*; with more than fifty cuts. 108 p.

III. *The Second Reader*; with more than fifty cuts—in press.

IV. *The Third Reader*; to be issued in September, 1849.

V. *The Fourth Reader*; to follow the Third Reader very soon.

VI. *The Fifth Reader*; to follow the Fourth Reader very soon.

The *Primer* presents a new and improved method of learning the alphabet. Following the alphabetical exercises are XXXIV. easy lessons in Spelling and Reading.

In his progress through the Series, the child learns *correctly* the principles of Orthoepy and Orthography, by the same lessons, and according to *actual usage* among the best speakers and writers of the day.

By the various primary works, from the first writing of the language down to the present time, the learner has been taught to pronounce *incorrectly* various classes of words, but especially that very numerous class having the termination *ed*, not spoken as a separate syllable; as *lov-ed*, *prov-ed*, *knock-ed*, *dash-ed*, *miss-ed*, &c.

The child having been taught by the books to pronounce such words as just indicated, finds, later, to his perplexity and discouragement, that what he has thus acquired is all wrong.—He must now unlearn this, and learn that such words are to be spoken, *loved*, not *lov-ed*; *proved*, not *prov-ed*; *knocked*, not *knock-ed*; *dashed*, not *dash-ed*; *missed*, not *miss-ed*, &c., &c.

By the *Natural Series*, the child is *always* taught the right, first; and not the *wrong afterwards*.

It is believed that the use of the *Natural Series* will secure a free, easy and natural style of elocution in the progressive tyro, and will *naturalize* the constrained, stiff and artificial reader.

It is believed, also, that these books are better graduated in their intellectual character, than others now in common use, *simpler, clearer, higher, and more attractive and impressive* in their moral tone.

**CITY LAND SALE.
MILL POND TRACT.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council of the City of Syracuse, will on the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., expose for sale at public Auction, to the highest bidder, the lands hereinafter described—or so much thereof as may be necessary—at the Empire House, in the city of Syracuse, for the non-payment of the sum of \$2,150 20 spent by the City in reclaiming the said lands, and personally demanded of the owners, and also for the expense of advertising and selling the same. Such sale will be made by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 25th day of January, 1849, entitled "An Act to authorize the abatement of a nuisance on lands owned by the People of the State of New York, and other lands in the city of Syracuse;" and will be subject to any previous taxes or assessments thereon.

The lands above referred to, are described as follows:—Those two certain pieces or parcels of land on Block No. 105, in the late village of Syracuse, according to the map and survey of John Lathrop, bounded thus: The one commencing at a point on the north side of the old mill pond 206 feet west of the east line of said Block and 76 feet south of Fayette street; thence south on a line parallel with Clinton street to the center of the old channel of the Onondaga Creek; Thence westerly along the centre of such channel to the center of the new channel of said Creek; thence northerly along the center of said new channel until it is intersected by a continuation of the south line of Fayette street; thence easterly along such continuation and such south line to a point in the south line of Fayette street 360 feet west of the north-east corner of said Block; thence south on a line parallel with Clinton street 20 feet; thence southeasterly to a point 65 feet south of Fayette street, and 272 feet west of Clinton street; thence south-easterly to the place of beginning. The other piece bounded thus: Beginning on the north line of said mill pond at a point 75 feet west from Clinton street, and 138 feet south of Fayette street; thence south on a line parallel with Clinton street to the center of the old channel of the Onondaga Creek; thence west along the center of such channel 30 feet; thence north on a line parallel with Clinton street to a point 195 feet west of Clinton street, and 132 feet south of Fayette street, and thence easterly to the place of beginning.

The channels of the Onondaga Creek, above mentioned, are as laid down on a map of the same made by Benjamin F. Green, surveyor, &c.

By order of the Board,

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Mayor.

S. CORNING JUDD, Clerk.

Syracuse, Oct. 11, 1849.

6w

PALMER'S NEWS ROOM,

SYRACUSE HOUSE,

Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.,

Where every variety of Magazines, Cheap Publications, Newspapers, Daily and Weekly, &c., &c., may be found at Wholesale or Retail, upon the most favorable terms.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG HIS LIST OF

MAGAZINES,

RECEIVED EVERY MONTH:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Eclectic Magazine, | \$6 per year, 50c No. |
| Knickerbocker do. | 5 " 44 " |
| Hunt's Merch't's do. | 5 " 44 " |
| Am. Whig Review, | 5 " 44 " |
| Littell's Living Age, | 6 " 12½ weekly. |
| Democratic Review, | 3 " 25 monthly. |
| Gramam's Magazine, | 3 " 25 " |
| Godey's Lady's Book, | 3 " 25 " |
| Blackwood's do., | 3 " 25 " |
| Sartain's Union Mag. | 3 " 25 " |
| Holden's Dollar do., | 1 " 12½ " |
| Ladies' National do., | 2 " 18 " |
| Ch'n Ladies' Wreath, | 1 " 9 " |
| " Family Circle, | 1 " 9 " |
| Merry's Museum, | 1 " 9 " |
| N. American Review, | 1 " 1,25 quarterly. |
| Edinburgh do., | 3 " 75 " |
| Westminster do., | 3 " 75 " |
| London do., | 3 " 75 " |
| North British do., | 3 " 75 " |

NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK CITY.—Nation, Tribune, Scientific American, Organ, Spirit of the Times, Home Journal, Police Gazette, Literary World, New York Herald, Sunday Mercury, Ned Buntline's Own, Daily Herald, Tribune and Express.

BOSTON.—Uncle Sam Yankee, Flag of our Union, Museum, Pilot, Yankee Blade, Olive Branch, Star Spangled Banner.

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday Courier, Neal's Gazette, Dollar Newspaper, Post.

LONDON.—Illustrated Times, News, Punch.

J. L. PALMER, Syracuse.

**CLARK'S
DAGUERRETYPE**

GALLERY.

Franklin Buildings, Syracuse.

LIKENESSES by the improved DAGUERRETYPE Of various sizes, and of the most delicate execution, may be obtained at the above Rooms during the day, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Prices from \$1 to \$20.

Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Cameras, Apparatus, and other materials connected with the Art, constantly on hand, and for sale at New York prices. The above articles are selected with great care, and warranted in all cases. J. M. CLARK, October, 1849. F. J. CLARK.

Arithmetical Tables,

Comprising ADDITION, SUBTRACTION, MULTIPLICATION and DIVISION; arranged on a new plan, and set to Music; By T. H. BOWEN, Teacher of Music, &c., in the N. Y. State Normal School.

Published by Asa C. Bowen, and for sale by W. C. Little, Albany, L. W. Hall, Syracuse, and by Booksellers in general.

Removal.

CHAUNCEY TUTTLE has removed his HAT AND FUR STORE opposite (north) of the Syracuse House, Genesee Street, next door to B. R. Norton & Co., Jewellers, where will be kept as good and fashionable assortment of Goods as can be found in the State of New York, in our line.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Black and Arab Beaver, White and Black Brush, Mole Skin and Silk Hats.

From the well known and fashionable establishment of Wm. H. Beebe & Co., Broadway, New York. Panama, Manilla, Cactus, and all kinds of STRAW HATS for gentlemen—Youths' and Children's Cloth Caps of all kinds and qualities, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, and Traveling Bags, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Cash paid for any quantity of Fleece, Wool, Sheep and Lamb Skins. Store, Genesee Street, opposite north of the Syracuse House.

CHAUNCEY TUTTLE, Agent.

Premium Daguerrian Gallery,

GRANITE HALL,

Over Longstreet & Ballard's Clothing Store,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GEER & BENEDICT are now prepared to execute Likenesses by the improved Daguerreotype, all the various sizes, that shall be equal in delicacy of tone, and brilliancy of finish, to any in the State.

PRICE, FROM \$1 TO \$25.

G. & B. have at great expense procured from Germany, one of Voetlander's celebrated large size Instruments, which they believe to be equal, if not superior, to any ever imported. Specimen pictures executed with this instrument can be seen at their Rooms.

Rooms open from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. Instruction given in all the latest improvements of the art, and apparatus furnished, if desired, on the most reasonable terms.

W. H. H. GEER.

P. H. BENEDICT.

Perkins' Mathematical Series,

Published by

HAWLEY, FULLER & CO., UTICA.

PERKINS' ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

This has recently been revised and considerably enlarged.—The clearness and conciseness of its rules have secured for it a very extensive circulation. 37 1-2 cents.

PERKINS' HIGHER ARITHMETIC.

Has also been revised, and about seventy pages of additional matter have been inserted. It develops the higher principles of Arithmetic more fully than any other book before the public. 75 cents.

PERKINS' ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.

Prepared expressly for Common Schools, and by the best teachers pronounced "admirably adapted to that purpose."—75 cents.

PERKINS' TREATISE ON ALGEBRA.

Embracing, besides the elementary principles, the Theorem of Sturm, and the higher parts usually taught in Colleges. A revised, enlarged and improved edition recently published.

PERKINS' ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY.

With Practical Applications—lately published, and distinguished from all former text books on Geometry, by applying the principles to practice, as fast as they are explained. \$1.00.

Teachers wishing to make arrangements for the introduction of these works, are requested to address

JOHN PERKINS, Utica.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand, a very extensive assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Spectacles, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

Being extensively engaged in the importation of Watch movements and casing the same with Gold and Silver, we are enabled to sell at the lowest New York prices.

JEWELRY we buy directly of manufacturers, thereby saving at least the New York Jobbers' profit.

We have a large manufactory where SILVER-WARE of all kinds is made equal to any this side of the Atlantic and of SILVER EQUAL TO COIN.

SPECTACLES.

The subscribers are the sole Agents for this and sixteen other counties in this State, for the sale of Burt's Periscope Spectacles, the best glass now made.

CLOCKS of all descriptions and warranted good time keepers.

Plated & Britannia Ware of all kinds.

FANCY GOODS of every description usually kept in Stores of this kind.

We wish it to be understood that we will not be undersold.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen.

WILLARD & HAWLEY,

Between the Syracuse House and Post Office.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT WHOLESALE!—Country Merchants and all who purchase by the quantity, supplied with School Books and Stationery on the best of terms by

WYNKOOP & BROTHER,

Oct. 20, 1849.

No. 5, Salina street.

Surgeon Dentists.

Dr. JAMES CHANDLER & SON,

ARE well prepared to insert entire sets of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, so perfectly adapted to the mouth as not to be distinguished from the natural. They are as useful, as beautiful, as incorruptible as the fine gold on which they are set. For skill in all operations of DENTAL SURGERY, they invite comparison with any work in the country.

Rooms, No. 8, FRANKLIN BUILDING, up stairs. Syracuse, Nov. 1849.

L. W. HALL,

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

No. 11, SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE,

Has constantly on hand, a general assortment of

School and Library Books, Maps, Globes, and other School Apparatus,

Which he sells, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, on the best Terms, to Merchants, Teachers, Trustees, &c.

The Friends of Education are respectfully invited to examine his Stock.

April 8, '49.

City Drug Store.

A Large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Dental Stock and Fancy Goods,

Can be found at the CITY DRUG STORE, all of which are of the first quality and will be sold at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Physicians' and Family Prescriptions put up at any hour of the day or night by competent persons.

Also at the above establishment, may at all times be found a large assortment of

Choice Family Groceries,

Selected with great care expressly for City Retail Trade. Those who want pure WINES AND LIQUORS, expressly for medicinal purposes, can be supplied.

D. Y. FOOT.

Syracuse, June 4, 1849.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Fall and Winter Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, and will continue sixteen weeks. The aggregate cost of Tickets will be \$55, including Demonstrator's fee. The Graduating Class will receive the benefit of extra instructions from the Faculty, during hours not appropriated to the regular exercises of the College, as often as three times per week. The only requisites for graduation are suitable qualifications.

FACULTY.

J. R. RUSH, M. D., Professor of Special, General and Pathological Anatomy.

S. H. POTTER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

S. M. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

O. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

B. S. HEATH, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. W. HADLEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.

*C LINCK, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Botany.

†WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. R. RUSH, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosecutor.

The Matriculation Ticket, \$5, and the Graduation Fee, \$15. Any student can have the privilege of attending Lectures in this Institution until he graduates, by the payment of \$100 in advance.

Good board can be had at from \$1 50 to \$2 50, per week; and Students, by clubbing together, can live well at an expense of from 50 to 75 cents per week.

A Student will be admitted to the Lectures gratuitously from each Senatorial District throughout the State, by paying only Matriculation, Demonstrator's and Graduation Fees. This arrangement gives to thirty-two Students annually, the sum of \$50 each. Those of this class are to be promising, indigent young men, of a good English education, and of a good moral character. Sons of Clergymen and Physicians will have the preference, if such apply in season. Such Students are to be recommended by a Justice of the Peace, or a Judge of the County in which they reside. They will please forward their applications as soon as the first of November next.

The Faculty being solicitous that all may enjoy the benefit of their labors, who wish, will take responsible notes on time, where persons are unable to advance the money. In such cases, ten dollars will be added to the cash price of each term.

† All desiring to attend, will please forward their names, that we may be apprised of their coming.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

Anatomy.—Wistar, Wilson, Quain, and Horner.

Surgery.—Druit, Liston, Cooper, Gibson, and Miller.

Theory and Practice.—Watson, Stokes & Bell, Eberle, Beach, Howard, Smith, Curtis, and Thompson.

Physiology.—Carpenter, Williams, Dunglison, and Beach.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—Rigby, Beach, Curtis, and Eberle.

Chemistry.—Linck, Turner, Gray, and Beck.

Botany.—Eaton, Bigelow, Gray, and Wood.

Materia Medica.—Kost, Nelligan, Wood & Bache.

Pathology.—Gross, Chomel, Williston, Alliston, and Stille.

Auscultation and Percussion.—Laennec, Bowditch, and Watson.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Beck, and Williams.

The Text Books recommended are consulted authoritatively, when descriptive of actual conditions, as in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, &c.; but otherwise Eclectically, with careful discrimination.

The fundamental peculiarity of our doctrine in the treatment of disease, is, that nothing should be used as a remedy that will injure the human constitution, and that all means used, should have a direct tendency to sustain, and not depress the vital powers.

The College will be furnished with all suitable facilities for imparting a thorough and correct course of instruction on every branch of Medical Science. Dissection, Surgical Operations, Illustrations and Experiments will be conducted in the most advantageous and instructive manner. It is the design to give Students advantages here, fully equal to those enjoyed at any other Medical College.

For further information respecting the Lectures, direct a letter, *post paid*, to Dr. S. H. POTTER, Syracuse, N. Y.; or to Dr. S. M. DAVIS, Buffalo; Dr. W. W. HADLEY, Rochester; Dr. W. BEACH, New York City.

*Dr. D. C. LINCK has several years past been As. Prof. of Analytical Chemistry in Cambridge University, Mass., and resigns his Chair in that Institution, and comes to Syracuse to settle permanently as the Prof. of Chemistry and Botany in Central Medical College, and is author of a work on Chemistry, and recommended in the warmest manner by Cambridge University, as well as by Dr. Liebig of Germany, his preceptor. Dr. L. is furnished with the necessary apparatus and laboratory, fully prepared to do justice to his important department.

†Dr. W. BEACH, of N. Y., is the distinguished Author of numerous Medical Works of world-wide reputation. He has recently traveled through eight or ten kingdoms in Europe, and visited nearly all the important Medical Institutions to collect information to promote the cause of scientific reform. He has engaged to be here early in the session, with a female anatomical model, made to order in Paris, diagrams, pathological drawings, &c., executed in London, and establish a Dispensary and Clinic for students, where lectures will be given on the diseases of patients present, that the students may enjoy the full benefits of his extensive research. The entire influence of Prof. B. is pledged to this College.

NOTE.—Seventy-six students have already given their names to attend the Lectures, and among the number, Mrs. B. B. Gleason, wife of Dr. Gleason, Physician to the Glen Haven Water Cure Infirmary, with a view to complete her medical education by attending two terms of Lectures, and obtaining the degree of M. D. A second Miss Blackwell. Two other ladies are expected to attend. Syracuse, Sept., 1849.

City Book Bindery.

STAR BUILDINGS, SYRACUSE.

BLANK Books, ruled and bound to any pattern desired. Magazines, Pamphlets, old Books, and all other jobs, bound to order. An assortment of Blank Books on sale at small prices.

B. MAYNARD.

October, 1849.

German & French.

PROF. AUGUSTUS MAASBERG, a Graduate of the University of Halle, is prepared to give instruction in the German and French languages, to Classes or Private Pupils.

For references or further particulars, enquire at L. W. Cogswell's, Fayette st.

HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,
216, PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Publish some of the best and most salable School Books now in use in the United States, among which are |

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS, and Class Book of Astronomy, 1 vol. 18mo., accompanied by a Celestial Atlas, Imperial 4to. By E. H. BURRITT, A. M., with an Introduction by THOMAS DICK, LL.D.

MITCHELL'S BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.—Being Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, revised and improved by Prof. O. M. Mitchell, Director of the Cincinnati Observatory, accompanied by a new Atlas, medium quarto, comprising 27 Star Charts; showing the relative magnitudes, distances, and positions of all the stars, down to the 6th magnitude, inclusive; also, the principal Nebulae, Nebulous Stars, Double and Multiple Stars; together with the telescopic appearance of some of the most remarkable objects in the Heavens.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY, Illustrated by sixty colored stylographic maps, and 220 beautiful engravings, accompanied by a Globe Map, on a new plan. 1 volume medium 4to.

PETER PARLEY'S NEW GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS. (Colored Maps and Stiff Covers.)

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.
" PICTORIAL HISTORY OF FRANCE.
" PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
" PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREECE.
" PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ROME.

New editions just published.
This series of School Histories, formerly published by Messrs. Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia, is acknowledged to be the best in use; and they have been extensively introduced into the Schools of our country.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BOTANY. New Edition, enlarged. 1 vol. 12mo.

PHELPS' CHEMISTRY. New Edition. 1 vol. 12mo.
" **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**. New Edition. 1 vol. 12mo.

" **BOTANY FOR BEGINNERS**. An Introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, for the use of Common Schools. 1 vol. 18mo.

" **CHEMISTRY FOR BEGINNERS**; designed for Common Schools. 1 vol. 18mo.

" **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FOR BEGINNERS**. Same size.

" **GEOLOGY**.

KAMES' ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM. By ABRAHAM MILLS, A. M. 1 vol. royal 12mo.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. UNIVERSITY EDITION, in 1 vol. duodecimo.

WEBSTER'S HIGH SCHOOL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. 1 vol. 12mo. New Edition revised.

" **PRIMARY SCHOOL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**. New Edition revised. 16mo. square.

" **DICTIONARY**. Pocket Edition, 32mo. emb'd plain.

" **DICTIONARY**. Pocket Edition, 32mo. emb'd gilt.

The above Dictionaries are more generally used than any other, and as they are now from new stereotype plates, conforming to Dr. Webster's standard works, edited by Professor Goodrich, the Publishers anticipate a large increase of sales.

PINNEY'S FIRST BOOK IN FRENCH, 1 vol. 18mo.
This book is more simple and easy for beginners than any heretofore published in the New Method, and is designed to precede Mr. Pinney's large work.

PINNEY'S FIRST BOOK IN FRENCH, with a Key.

THE PRACTICAL FRENCH TEACHER; or a new method of learning to read, write, and speak the French. By NORMAN PINNEY, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo.

KEY TO THE PRACTICAL FRENCH TEACHER.

ASTRONOMICAL MAPS. By H. MATTISON, 16 Nos. cloth backs and rollers, with case and book.

ASTRONOMICAL MAPS, on heavy paper and rollers.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF MATTISON'S ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, for Academies and Schools, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and adapted to use either with or without the author's Large Maps. Large 18mo. 240 pages, with Questions and a Glossary. One of the most comprehensive and splendidly illustrated volumes upon Astronomy that has ever been published in the United States. Price 50 cents.

A CARD.

The Subscribers grateful for past liberal patronage, beg leave to call the attention of their customers and the public generally to their

New Invoice of Fall Goods,

just received embracing all the varieties of styles, &c., usually called for in this market. We keep no SECOND RATE GOODS. Our Stock is wholly composed of the best qualities of Dry Goods, which will be sold as low as the same grade of goods can be bought at any House in this city.

SPENCER, DE WOLFE & SLOSSON.

Syracuse, Sept. 28, 1849.
1,000 pounds of live Goose Feathers for sale.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY C. F. CAMPBELL.

Office in the Malcolm Block, nearly opposite the City Hall.

THOSE in want of the aid of a dentist, are invited to call and examine specimens of work which will be warranted to compare favorably with the best done in this State, and at prices within the means of all.

Dr. C. would say to those in want of parts, or entire sets of TEETH on plate, that he will, (in order to obviate the inconvenience which people experience from going without teeth 3 or 6 months, which is necessary before inserting the permanent set,) furnish them with a temporary set free from expense, until the set is inserted.

Syracuse, June, 1849.

THE LITERARY WORLD;

A MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL

OF MATTERS OF INTEREST FOR THE WEEK, CONNECTED WITH

Books, Music, Paintings, Reports of Science, Amusements, &c. &c.

With Original Papers, Sketches, &c., by Distinguished Contributors, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF MISCELLANY AND GOSSIP FOR

General Readers,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN 20 AND 24 PAGES, QUARTO, BY

E. A. & G. L. DUYCKINCK,

Editors and Proprietors, 157 Broadway, New York.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

New Volume of the Literary World

On the Seventh of July, was commenced the 5th Volume of the Literary World. Two volumes of the Literary World are now published per annum, of between five hundred and six hundred pages each.

In the new volume the various departments characteristic of the Journal, and the sources of its present wide-spread support, will be regularly maintained. Particular attention will be given as heretofore to the early presentation of New Books of interest, in the publication of Extracts and Passages in Advance; to the elaborate Review of works important from their facts or opinions; to an extensive Record of all New Publications; to the Reports of Societies; Literary Correspondence and Intelligence. To these will be added series of Original Papers; Essays on the Arts, Sketches of Society, of Travel, Original Poems, occasional articles from foreign journals, and generally such collateral matters of interest as bear upon the peculiar objects of "The Literary World." Besides the continuation of papers already in progress, there will be given throughout the new volume, an entirely

New Series of Translations,

EXHIBITING CHARACTERISTIC SPECIMENS OF INTEREST OF THE BRILLIANT SCHOOL OF FRENCH CRITICISM.

Also, a Series of Sketches of Original Observation, entitled

Drafts at Sight on the South West.

These will appear with the picturesque papers of the Manhattener in New Orleans.

Chips from the Library.

A MISCELLANY OF FACTS, FANCY, AND PHILOSOPHY,

Prepared expressly from various Resources for the Literary World. Also, a series of

Unique Poems,

ORIGINAL AND OTHERS, NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PRINTED IN AMERICA.

Anecdotes, Ana, etc.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF LIFE AND CHARACTER, OF PERMANENT INTEREST.

The Literary World now numbers in the contributors to its pages, the largest body of distinguished and influential writers, it is believed, who have ever been drawn together to the support of an undertaking of the kind in this country.

The Journal is an accredited organ of the literary interest throughout the country. The earliest Announcements of New Books appear in its columns; while its advertising pages present a comprehensive view, from the various Publishing Houses of the Union, of all the literary movements of the day. It is thus a desirable medium for the circulation of Advertisements from and to all parts of the country.

New Subscribers, who would secure complete sets of the New Volume of the Literary World, should commence their subscriptions with the first number in July.

Subscriptions \$3 00 per annum, in advance, received by the Booksellers generally, and by the Publishers.

E. A. & G. L. DUYCKINCK, 157 Broadway, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the National Intelligencer, April 17.

"It is to be premised that this paper is not merely the (so to speak) extended catalogue of each week's books: IT IS AN EXCELLENT FAMILY PAPER, AND AS SUCH ABOUNDS IN INTERESTING AND VARIOUS MATTER. Thus, in the present number we have first, a graphic and sprightly description of a peep into the Exchange at New Orleans, giving us in brief an insight into the doings and manners of that world of strangers, the Crescent City; next, a kind of 'pot pourri' of the latest publications, consisting of mere passing notices of some books, and lengthened systematic criticisms of others, in the which prose and poetry, novels and annuals, works on architecture and works on commerce, are touched up, now with praise, again with critical severity, and again with stern condemnation; next we have selected passages from Macaulay's new history, original poetry, articles upon society, the fine arts, music, the drama, the items of the day; and, lastly, the Publisher's Circular. This last informs the reading public what new works may be expected soon, and what new editions of old works are in progress."

"The object of the publishers is a good one, and they are undoubtedly prosecuting it with determined energy. Their intention would seem to be the publication of a paper devoted to literary intelligence; not merely the advertisement of books, not a journal for the convenience and assistance of the book-trade solely, but for the furnishing information as to the products of the world of books."

"Thus much for the project of the Messrs. Duyckinck. It commends itself to those who, in conversation, would escape the vexation of finding themselves ignorant of the character of the new publications of the day, as a means for keeping themselves 'posted up'; to those to whom the cares of business spare little or no time for regular systematic reading, it affords the advantage of its brief criticisms and abstracts; and to all, its pages afford a reference for assistance in the selection of the best works from among the multitudes being published daily. We wish the Messrs. Duyckinck all manner of success."

Syracuse Nurseries.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership in the Nursery business under the above entitled firm have now ready for sale, a very extensive stock of the most valuable kinds of FRUIT TREES, embracing most of the standard varieties, (including those most highly approved and specially recommended by the late Pomological Conventions at New York and Buffalo,) which in vigor, thriftiness, and symmetry of growth, are not excelled by the productions of any other Nursery in the State. Having more than FORTY ACRES now chiefly devoted to the cultivation of Fruit Trees, they are prepared to sell at Wholesale, as largely, at prices as low, and on terms as reasonable, as any other Nursery establishment here or elsewhere. The superior quality of their Trees must continue to recommend them to amateurs, who desire to unite ornament with utility, and to orchardists whose chief aim is to obtain such only as are healthy and vigorous. They have also a large supply of ORNAMENTAL TREES, and several thousands Seedling Horse Chestnut at very moderate prices.

Orders will be promptly attended to, and trees packed safely for transportation to any distance.

Catalogues furnished, GRATIS, to all POST PAID applications, and they may also be obtained, and orders left, at the Store of M. W. Hanchett, between the Rail Road and Syracuse House.

ALANSON THORP.

WM. B. SMITH.

J. C. HANCHETT.

Syracuse, Feb. 4th, 1849

Physic & Surgery.

DR. THOMAS SPENCER,

Office over Major Dana's Store, corner Warren and Canal Sts. Syracuse, N. Y.

NURSERY

At South Onondaga.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, from his Nursery, at South Onondaga, a few thousand grafted Fruit Trees, mostly Apple, embracing the best of Summer, Fall, and Winter varieties. Prices low. Terms cash, or approved credit to suit the purchaser. W. W. NEWMAN.

SYRACUSE BOOK BINDERY.

A. G. McGLASHAN & Co.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, patrons and the public generally, that they have removed their Book Bindery into the Malcolm Block. They have greatly enlarged and improved their establishment, and are now prepared to execute

Book Binding in all its various Branches,

INCLUDING Turkey Morocco, Superior Gilt Edge, Cloth Work, etc., etc., etc.

Also, constantly on hand at their Room, Nos. 22 & 26 MALCOLM BLOCK,

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders faithfully executed on short notice, and all work warranted to be durable.

Cloth Cases made & Embossed for the Trade.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the re-binding of private and public Libraries, Music, &c.

A. G. McGLASHAN,
CHAS. A. FOCKE.

Syracuse, Oct. 1, 1849.

S. THAYER,
Artist.

Studio, over the Onondaga Co. Bank, Salina St., Syracuse.

Professor Mandeville's READING BOOKS.

Appleton & Co., Publishers, 200 Broadway, N. York.

I. PRIMARY, OR FIRST READER. 10 cents.
II. SECOND READER. 17 cents.
These two Readers are formed substantially on the same plan; and the second is a continuation of the first. The design of both is, to combine a knowledge of the meaning and pronunciation of words, with a knowledge of their grammatical functions. The parts of speech are introduced successfully, beginning with the articles; these are followed by the demonstrative pronouns; and these again by others, class after class, until all that are requisite to form a sentence have been separately considered; when the common reading lesson begins.

The Second Reader reviews the ground passed over in the Primary, but adds largely to the amount of information. The child is here also taught to read writing as well as printed matter; and in the reading lessons, attention is constantly directed to the different ways in which sentences are formed and connected, and of the peculiar manner in which each of them is delivered. All who have examined these books, have pronounced them a decided and important advance on every other of the same class, in use.

III. THIRD READER. 25 cents.
IV. FOURTH READER. 37 1-2 cents.

In the first two readers, the main object is to make the pupil acquainted with the meaning and functions of words, and to impart facility in pronouncing them in sentential connection; the leading design of these, is to form a natural, flexible, and varied delivery. Accordingly, the Third Reader opens with a series of exercises on articulation and modulation, containing numerous examples for practice on the elementary sounds (including errors to be corrected), and on the different movements of the voice, produced by sentential structure, by emphasis, and by the passions. The habits formed by these exercises, which should be thoroughly, as they can be easily mastered, under intelligent instruction, find scope for improvement and confirmation in the reading lessons which follow in the same book and that which succeeds.

These lessons have been selected with special reference to the following peculiarities:

1. Colloquial character.
2. Variety of sentential structure.
3. Variety of subject matter.
4. Adaptation to the progressive development of the pupil's mind; and, as far as possible,
5. Tendency to excite moral and religious emotions.

V. THE FIFTH READER; or, COURSE OF READING. 75 cents.

VI. THE ELEMENTS OF READING AND ORATORY. \$1.

These books are designed to cultivate the literary taste, as well as the understanding and vocal powers of the pupil.

THE COURSE OF READING comprises three parts: the first part containing a more elaborate description of elementary sounds, and of the parts of speech grammatically considered, than was deemed necessary in the preceding works, here indispensable; part second, a complete classification and description of every sentence to be found in the English, or any other language; examples of which in every degree of expansion from a few words to the half of an octavo page in length, are adduced, and arranged to be read; and as each species has its peculiar delivery as well as structure, both are learned at the same time; part third, paragraphs; or sentences in their connection unfolding general thoughts, as in the common reading books.

It may be observed that the selections of sentences in part second, and of paragraphs in part third, comprise some of the finest gems in the language; distinguished alike for beauty of thought and facility of diction. If not found in a school book, they might be appropriately called "elegant extracts."

THE ELEMENTS OF READING AND ORATORY closes the series with an exhibition of the whole theory and art of Elocution, exclusive of gesture. It contains, besides the classifications of sentences already referred to, but here presented with fuller statement and illustration, the laws of punctuation and delivery deduced from it; the whole followed by carefully selected pieces for sentential analysis and vocal practice.

THE RESULT. The student who acquaints himself thoroughly with the contents of this book, will, as numerous experiments have proved:

1. Acquire complete knowledge of the structure of language;
2. Be able to designate any sentence of any book by name at a glance;
3. Be able to declare with equal rapidity its proper punctuation;
4. Be able to declare, and with sufficient practice, to give its proper delivery.

Such are a few of the general characteristics of the series of school books which the publishers now offer to the friends and patrons of a sound common school and academic education.

N. B. The punctuation in all these books conforms to the sense and proper delivery of every sentence, and is a guide to both. When a departure from the proper punctuation occurs, the proper delivery is indicated. As reading books are usually punctuated, it is a matter of surprise that children should learn to read it at all.

* * * The above series of Reading Books are already very extensively introduced and commended by the most experienced Teachers in the country. "Prof. Mandeville's system is eminently original, scientific, and practical, and destined, wherever it is introduced, to supersede at once all others."

A large discount made from the above prices.

Church Music.

THE BAY STATE COLLECTION of Church Music, by Johnson, Osgood and Hill. For sale by Oct 2 L. W. MALL.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.

JUST received a new assortment of Figured and Plain Window Curtains, Paper Hangings and Borders, which are sold at low cash prices by October 10, 1819. B. R. PECK & Co.

A NEW VOLUME!

THE LITERARY UNION:

A JOURNAL OF PROGRESS.

"Independent in everything."

THE Second Volume will commence on the 6th of October. All its present features of interest will be retained, and other and new ones, added. As a

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

It presents a large variety of choice Literature, avoiding every thing of a demoralizing tendency. Purity of tone will be a special aim. Details of crime, and every thing tending to excite morbid passions, will be rigidly excluded, from principle. Its careful condensations of NEWS, giving the valuable in small space and excluding the worthless, have won for it the warmest commendation.

Education,

as the most important interest of the country;

Religion and Politics,

independent of sect and party;

Agriculture and Science,

as the greatest material agencies of the world;—these will be treated with the design of making them of practical utility.

Our Original Department

Will be greatly improved, and embrace articles from the ablest writers, which cannot fail to enhance the value of the paper. The

Literary Notices

will be prompt and impartial, giving the honest views of the editors, irrespective of favor.

In short, it will be devoted to the great interests of humanity, and therefore adapted to every circle. With such an object we claim the support of all who would encourage the growth of virtue and sustain its strongest agency—a pure Literature.

THE LITERARY UNION,

Is issued every Saturday, in Royal Quarto form, of 16 pages, and a style of mechanical excellence unsurpassed by any similar periodical;—making each year, two elegant volumes.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, \$2.00 a year.

CLUBBING.

Five copies to one address, - - \$ 8.00
Ten " " " " - - 15.00
Twenty " " " " - - 25.00

and a

FREE COPY

to the person getting up the club! Payment always in advance.

POSTMASTERS

are requested to act as agents.

Active AGENTS wanted.

City subscribers who prefer it, served by carrier at five cents per week.

All communications addressed, POST PAID, to

J. M. WINCHELL,

Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

It is in the hands of intelligent and persevering men, and cannot fail to succeed. — *Syracuse Journal*.

It professes to be "independent in everything," and evinces industry and capacity — *Albany Argus*.

It is got up in very attractive style—is ably conducted, well-filled, and guarantees a high tone of sentiment.—We should think it would become immensely popular.—*Excelsior, (Boston.)*

So far as our knowledge exists, it bears the palm from all the various journals in the West of our State.—*N. Y. Literary American*.

All these gentlemen—(editors and proprietors)—are favorably known in this city both as teachers and gentlemen of literary taste and attainments.—*Sy. Central City*.

A well-edited weekly paper.—*Phil. Sat. Post*.

Its Proprietor and Editors are young men of talents and thorough education. We know them to be capable of making a good paper.—*Troy Post*.

It gives decided evidence of taste and good judgment.—*N. Y. Organ*.

The editors are young gentlemen possessing a high order of talent, and capable of making up a paper of great value to the people. Such a paper is needed.—*Syracuse Revueille*.

A choice variety of articles, well selected, admirably printed, and tastefully arranged.—*N. Y. Christian Messenger*.

Its original articles are bold, manly and vigorous—its principles sound and well-sustained, and its selections varied and interesting to all classes of reader.—*District School Journal*.

A literary journal rarely equalled in quality of matter and beauty of typography.—*American Mechanic*.

Those who read it will be enlightened and most agreeably entertained. We like the spirit of the paper, much.—*Water-Cure Journal*.

Unlike many other papers which on their advent into existence make large promises and fail to meet public expectation, the *Union* has been constantly improving.—It is a credit to the city and to Central New York; and we hope it may receive such a support as will render it a permanent accession to the literary and reformatory journals of the country, among which it has already attained an elevated position.—*Onondaga Standard*.

A handsomely printed and ably edited paper.—*N. Y. Eve. Mirror*.

One of the very best papers of the kind in the country.—*Paris (Mo.) Mercury*.

Messrs. Winchell & Johnson are young men of great literary attainments, and eminently qualified for their undertaking, as this No. abundantly shows.—*Stark Co. (O.) Democrat*.

A valuable work, and one that will bear comparison with any of the eastern publications.—*Lawrence (Pa.) Journal*.

A large and beautiful quarto sheet, edited with much ability. "Old Syracuse, the boasted Central City" of our State, is well represented abroad in her literary character by such a journal.—*N. Y. Pathfinder*.

One of the best literary papers with which we have become acquainted. In short, it is just what its name implies, the *LITERARY UNION*.—*Cortland Co. Express*.

We hesitate not in saying, it is not to be surpassed either in its original, selected or miscellaneous department.—*Rhinebeck Gazette*.

A beautiful and well executed weekly.—Every No. contains selections and original matter well adapted to popular literary reading, highly entertaining and instructive. It is just what the Public need to elevate the standard of intellectual improvement.—*Eclectic Medical Journal*.

The conductors are gentlemen who feel a strong interest in education. Their enterprise, therefore, appeals to all who feel a like interest.—*Rochester American*.

An excellent journal. It mingles the useful, the ornamental, and the amusing, in an admirable manner. The articles, original and selected, evince taste and judgment, while a vein of pure morality moves through the whole. The Editors seem to think that Literature has higher aims than merely to amuse and entertain; that it should tend to elevate and improve—to make men wiser and better.—*Pittsburgh Sat. Visiter*.

It is conducted with spirit and bids fair to go ahead.—*Norway (Me.) Advertiser*.

It shows much editorial tact and ability.—*State Signal, (Me.)*

Syracuse Market, Nov. 10.

[Corrected weekly for the Literary Union.]

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, bu. \$1.00 a 1.06 | Wol lbo..... | 20a28 | |
| Flour, bbl..... | 5.00 a 5.25 | Hay ton..... | 6.00 a 8.00 |
| Indian Meal, cwt... | 25 | Fine Salt bbl..... | 81 |
| Corn, bu..... | 56 | Solar..... | 1.75 |
| Oats,..... | 30 a 31 | Bag 20 lbs..... | 10 |
| Barley,..... | 00 a 00 | " 28 " | 14 |
| Rye,..... | 48 | Salt bbls..... | 22 |
| Potatoes,..... | 38 a 44 | Flour..... | 26 |
| Onions,..... | 50 | Sheep Pelts..... | 50a1.00 |
| Beans,..... | 75 a 88 | Lamb Skins..... | 40a75 |
| Apples,..... | 38 a 50 | Hard Wood cord..... | 4.00 |
| Dried Apples,..... | | Soft Do..... | 1.75a2.25 |
| Butter, lb..... | 15 a 16 | Beef on foot..... | 4.00a4.50 |
| Cheese,..... | 5a6 | Pork cwt..... | 5.00a5.50 |
| Lard,..... | 7a8 | " bbl..... | 12.50a14.00 |
| Chickens,..... | 8 | Hams,..... | 7a0 |
| Eggs, doz..... | 15 | Shoulders..... | 5a6 |

WM. C. TRIMLETT, PRINTER.